







THE SOCIETY

OF THE

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

REPORT

OF THE



DETROIT. MICHIGAN

JUNE 14 & 15, 1882.

NEW YORK:

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1882.



Society of the Army of the Potomać.

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RECORDING SECRETARY.

Brevet Col. Horatio C. King, 115 Broadway, New York.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Kingston, New York.



THE SOCIETY

OF THE

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL RE-UNION.

IN response to a cordial invitation, accepted at the Twelfth annual Meeting, the Society of the Army of the Potomac held its Thirteenth annual Re-Union at Detroit, Michigan, on the 14th and 15th of June, 1882.

Early in the year the citizens commenced actively to make preparations for the occasion, and the following committees were appointed:

Executive Committee: Gen. G. Weitzel, Gen. R. A. Alger, W. G. Thompson, E. A. Durfee, L. S. Trowbridge, Gen. F. W. Swift, Gen. William A. Throop, James McMillan, Edward H. Butler, Jerome Croul, Frank Smith, Col. H. M. Duffield, and the chairmen of other committees.

Committe on Finance: Emory Wendell, Philo Parsons, W. J. Chittenden, Benjamin Vernor, E. K. Norton, Thos. S. McGraw, D. V. Bell, B. F. Farrington, Dr. D. O. Farrand, H. P. Baldwin, 2d, R. H. Fyfe, Magnus Butzel, Gen. G. S. Wormer, John V. Moran, E. H. Butler, Jerome Croul, Don. M. Dickinson, John G. Erwin.

Committee on Reception: C. C. Trowbridge, James F. Joy, H. P. Baldwin, C. H. Buhl, John S. Newberry, James McMillan, Alex. H. Dey, Jacob S. Farrand, Allan Shelden, Gen. Philip St. George Cooke, Gen. John M. King, Gen. Henry B. Clitz, Gen. C. B. Comstock, Col. Pinckney Lugenbeel, Col. John Pulford, Col. E. H. Brooke, Col. Franklin Harwood, Col. Henry B. Bristol, Maj. Wm

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Committee on Transportation: H. B. Ledyard, W. K. Muir, S. B. Grummond, Jos. Nicholson, J. B. Mulliken, Thos. Tandy, M. C. Roach, Frank E. Snow, H. F. Eberts, and E. P. Murray.

Committee on Decoration: Marshall Godfrey, Capt. A. P. T. Beniteau, Capt. Chas. R. Brand, Lieut. A. M. Seymour, Col. Chas. M. Lum, A. J. Brow, Wm. Wright, E. J. Smith.

Committee on Parade: Gen. James E. Pittman, Lieut.-Col. Eugene Robinson, Capt. A. P. T. Beniteau, Capt. E. F. Conely, Capt. P. J. Sheehan, Capt. August Goebel, Capt. Shea, Lieut.-Col. Louis Dillman, Jesse E. Saxton.

Committee on Invitations: Gen. G. Weitzel, W. G. Thompson, Gen. R. A. Alger, Gen. W. A. Throop, Gen. F. W. Swift, Col. W. D. Wilkins, Col. John Atkinson, E. A. Durfee.

Committee on Music: Gen. L. S. Trowbridge, Chas. Wetmore, Benj. Briscoe, Major S. E. Pittman, John G. Erwin.

Committee on Banquet: Benj. Vernor, Gen. G. S. Wormer, W. J. Chittenden, Gen. John Pulford, John V. Moran, Col. E. B. Wight, James Vernor, Wm. A. Owen, E. K. Norton, John H. Wendell, Alfred Russell, R. Storrs Willis, A. M. Henry.

Committee on Printing and Badges: Col. H. M. Duffield, Gen. John Robertson, Fred Farnsworth, Geo. P. Goodale, Wm. H. Brearly, L. F. Harter, Geo. R. Gibbons.

Committee on Carriages: Maj. Philip Mothersill, Gen. S. S. Mathews, Lieut. Geo. H. Hopkins, Maj. Wm. R. Dodsley, Maj. Wm. M. Heazlitt.

Committee on Halls and Headquarters: Capt. R. A. Liggett, E. K. Roberts, Maj. C. G. Hampton, A. M. Holt, Capt. J. T. Patton.

The city, through its Council, tendered a formal welcome, and the use of the City Hall for the meetings of the Society and the several Corps, and a degree of hospitality was manifested which has never been surpassed in the numerous and always memorable receptions of the Society. Public buildings and private dwellings in all parts of this beautiful city were profusely decorated with flags, bunting, and other patriotic emblems, and on the second day of the re-union, business was generally suspended and the entire day given over to the celebration. Delightful weather favored the occasion, and Detroit was thronged as never before with a multitude which besieged the streets and adorned every window from which a view of the procession could be had.

FIRST DAY, JUNE 14TH.

The headquarters of the Society were established at the Russell House, where, at an early hour, a large number of members congregated, and about two hundred accessions were made. Generals Weitzel, Swift, Throop, and others of the local committee were present, and rendered every assistance.

At 2 P.M. the meetings of the several corps were held, and their proceedings will be found after the account of the meetings of the Society. The Society meeting was held at 3 P.M. in the Recorder's Court Room in the City Hall, Major-General Charles Devens, President, in the chair.

BUSINESS MEETING.

General Devens called the meeting to order.

The Recording Secretary presented, as the minutes of the last annual meeting, the printed report of the proceedings at Hartford in 1881, which were adopted.

The Treasurer submitted his report for the fiscal year ending June 12th, 1882.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr.	Cr.
To balance as per last report	
Dues received from members June 6th, 1881,	
to June 12th, 1882	
Initiation fees, new members 223 00	
By postage for Treasurer and Secretary	\$121 00
Stationery and printing	$46\ 15$
Clerk hire	110 00
Expenses of Orator and Stenographer at last	
meeting	106.56
Badge ribbon	$48\ 50$
Printing last annual report	$460\ 45$
Expenses of sub-committee at Detroit	21 00
Hotel expenses for invited guests at Hartford, Ct.,	81 50
Sundry disbursements, telegrams, express-	
age, etc	73 13
Balance	734 31
\$1,802 60	\$1,802 60

The report was accepted, and referred to the executive committee for audit.

Brig.-General John C. Robinson and Major-Gen. A. A. Humphreys were nominated for President for the ensuing year.

The President appointed Col. PLATT and Gen. Curtis tellers, who, after collecting the ballots, announced the vote as follows:

Whole number cast	115
Necessary to a choice	58
Of which Gen. Humphreys received	83
" Gen. Robinson "	31
Blank	1

The election of General Humphreys, upon motion, was made unanimous.

The Vice-Presidents from the several corps were then announced by the respective Secretaries. The Treasurer, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries were next chosen by unanimous votes. Their names appear on page 1 of this report.

The Army of the James was unanimously invited to join with this Society in all its subsequent meetings, and become a part of it.

Upon motion of Gen. McMahox it was unanimously voted that all members who stand in arrears for dues for three years or over, may have the same remitted upon application to the executive committee, and upon paying their dues for the current year, 1882.

The President appointed General Swift, of Detroit, General Wells, of Burlington, Colonel Truesdell, of Jersey City, and Captain Burritt, of Washington, a committee to nominate three places from which one shall be selected by vote for the next re-union.

An invitation was presented from General WRIGHT and many other members of the Society resident at Washington, D. C., for the next meeting to be held at that place.

The Committee nominated for the next re-union Washington, D. C., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Baltimore, Md.

On motion (no objection being made), the Secretary cast the vote of the Society in favor of Washington, D. C.

Colonel King stated that Section 3 of the By-Laws calls for the issue of a diploma of membership, to be delivered to each member on payment of a proper charge for the same. That a diploma was prepared in 1869, the plate of which has been destroyed. He therefore moved that the executive committee be authorized to have prepared a suitable certificate to be issued to each member in accordance with the By-Law. The motion was amended so as to allow all who hold the old diplomas to exchange them for the new one without charge, and thereupon it was adopted.

A resolution was offered by Captain BURRITT, providing for the preparation of two or more historical papers to be read at each of the annual meetings, such papers to commence with the year 1884, and be continued thereafter, and that the same, upon adoption by the Society, may be printed if the Society so desire. On motion, action upon the resolution was deferred until the next meeting of the Society.

On motion of Col. King, John Boyle O'Reilly, the Poet of the occasion, was elected an Honorary Member of the Society. The Orator is already a member.

Gen. U. S. Grant was also, on motion, made an Honorary Member of the Society.

On motion, it was resolved that at the next meeting and thereafter the Secretary provide a register in which members attending the re-union may enter their names, in order to afford each other means of ascertaining who of the Society are present.

On motion, unanimously carried, it was enthusiastically resolved, that the thanks of the Society be extended to the City of Detroit and the City Government for their entertainment of the Society at this meeting, also to the local committees (Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, chairman), and to the ladies for their generous and successful efforts.

The thanks of the Society were extended to Gen. DEVENS, the retiring President, for the very able manner in which he had performed the duties of his office.

Colonel King presented a communication from Maj. Rosen-Garten in reference to the Reynolds Monument at Philadelphia, in which he called upon the Society for the support promised at the last meeting. Five hundred dollars only have been contributed by members of this Society, and it is requested that this may be enlarged by the contribution of any sum, however small, from every person. Thirty thousand dollars have been so far obtained, and an additional sum of fifteen thousand dollars is required. Contributions may be sent to Gen. McMahon, Treasurer, 93 Nassau Street, New York, or to Maj. J. G. Rosengarten, Philadelphia, Pa.

On motion, the business meeting then adjourned.

HORATIO C. KING,

Bvt. Col. Vols., Rec. Secy.

Exercises at Music Hall.

At 7.45 P. M. the members of the Society, with the invited guests, assembled in front of the Russell House, and, preceded by the band of the Tenth U. S. Infantry, marched to Music Hall. A brief description cannot do justice to the decorations. The rear of the stage represented a camp by night. The tents were pitched, and in the company street was a blazing fire, over which was suspended a veritable camp-kettle, suggestive of bean soup. Sentries walked their not very weary beat, and the ceremony of relieving guard was performed several times during the evening by a detail from the Detroit Light Guard. From the ceiling, bunting of national colors was suspended, and in the center a large ship (the Constitution), formed of thousands of roses, the work of the ladies of Detroit, swung back and forth in graceful motion.

Portraits of the several commanders of the Army of the Potomac, and of Grant, Sheridan, Garfield, Hancock and others were hung against the galleries, the pillars of which bore the names of all the prominent engagements of that Army.

The galleries were througed chiefly with ladies, and the floor of the vast hall was packed, hundreds being unable to gain admission.

As the several prominent actors in the late great drama came upon the platform, they were received with enthusiastic cheers. As soon as order was restored, and after music by the band, General Devens, President of the Society, called the meeting to order, and said:

Comrades: It is my duty to call this meeting to order, and I do so congratulating you that we meet under so many agreeable auspices at this our thirteenth re-union. While the great operations in the West necessarily drew to the armies acting therein the larger number of soldiers from this section of the Union, and while the Army of the Potomac was largely an Eastern Army, yet it contained many gallant Western regiments, led by such men as my

friend Gen. A. S. WILLIAMS, whose portrait is on your walls. Raised in the first flush of enthusiasm for an imperilled Union which called a people to arms, no better men ever carried a musket or swung a sabre. It is but a proper tribute to them, to their valor, and to the stout hearts and strong arms that they brought to our aid across the mountains, that we should from time to time meet in one of our Western cities. [Applause.] It was with sincere pleasure and satisfaction, therefore, that we received the invitation that has brought us here.

I congratulate you also that you are permitted to see upon the platform ex-President Grant—[applause]; ex-President Hayes—[applause]; the Lieutenant-General of the Army—[applause]; and many whom we proudly recognize as comrades or whom we honor in civil life.

And yet our meeting cannot be one of unmixed enjoyment. Life is a mingled web of joy and sorrow. Our most solemn festivals—our Christmas and Thanksgiving Days—come with their memories of those who have once enjoyed them with us. The fierce artillery of time beats remorselessly upon our rapidly thinning ranks, and since we last met several of our members have passed beyond the veil that separates the seen from the unseen world.

The gallant Burnside-[applause]-who has led this army in the field on one of its bloodiest and most desperate days, who has been the President of your Society, and has so heartily enjoyed the affectionate relation which we bore to him, and he to us, is gone. No more patriotic soul, no mere generous spirit, no braver heart than his exists among living men. And there is another who can never be forgotten—whom soldiers will not—a soldier of this Army of the Potomac, indeed, yet a soldier entitled to every honor, both for courage and capacity, who has sat at our table, and who at our meeting in Harrisburg responded to the toast of the President of the United States with that noble thought and charming eloquence, all his own. Destined himself to hold the high office of which he then spoke, dying not by the kindly doom of nature, but by the fell assassin's blow, the noble life, the majestic death of Garfield, have caused him to be honored and lamented throughout the civilized world.

> "Ne'er to the chambers where the mighty rest, Since their foundation came a nobler guest."

Even amid the joyous festivities of this re-union we reverently pause to pay a tribute to his memory and that of all our country's gallant soldiers who have passed away since we last met together.

We meet to-day to cement old friendships to recall old associations, to renew the patriotic feeling that bound us together, and to remember the brave who have stood by our side. Even if our thoughts shall seem to run in familiar channels, there are great principles, there are patriotic ideas worthy to be respected, there are memories and emotions that we will not suffer to die.

But while we meet in proud satisfaction that the great cause of liberty and union for which we fought was triumphant, we meet in no spirit of unkindness to those who were our late foes in arms. There is no body of men more anxious to be at peace than the soldiers of the Federal Army; there are no utterances more cordial than theirs for reconciliation. They recognize fully that when the necessary results of victory are completely conceded there is the end of strife. [Applause.] With such dignity as from time to time occasion demands it, they must assert that theirs was the true and just cause, but they recognize that those who stood against them, misguided and erring as they were, were their brethren still.

Purified by the fires of the rebellion the Union has risen grander and more august than even its founders dreamed. [Applause.] Consecrated forever to freedom, time shall prove (if it has not already proved) that it was better for the South as well as the North that the attempt to destroy it failed.

Comrades, before proceeding with the exercises of the evening, I invite the Chaplain, Rev. GEO. TAYLOR, to offer prayer.

PRAYER.

BY THE REV. GEORGE TAYLOR.

Almighty and floly God, we devoutly thank Thee for our existence as a part of Thy rational creation, and that we are so richly endowed with qualifications and facilities to acquire knowledge concerning Thee, of Thine attributes, of Thine universal government, and of Thine administration in the affairs of men. We unite with all the intelligent of the earth in confessing Thee the only ruler of princes, the King of kings, and the Lord of lords. We rejoice that Thou hast ever been recognized as the God of our nation, and that under the inspiration of a supreme creation of Thine administration, all men are created equal, all endowed with inalicuable rights, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, that our fathers laid the foundation for the government of these United States, and gave us our inestimable institutions of civil and religious liberty.

Great God of our fathers, we do most cordially thank Thee for Thy numerous manifestations in behalf of Thy country's welfare from its infancy. We have heard with our ears, and our fathers have told us, of the wonderful things Thou didst in their days and in the times of old, and still more thankful are we that we are permitted to be the part-witnesses of Thy delivering hand. By the gathering together of this great re-union, while we are thanking Thee for preserving these valuable lives and permitting us to meet so many of our men who have braved dangers and death, we are fully reminded of the days of the nation's peril when the people cried to Thee in their distress, and Thou heardest. And we exclaim, if it had not been that the Lord was on our side when the enemy rose up against us,

then they had swallowed us completely. And while we hold this happy meeting, and congratulate our comrades on the preservation of our Union, that it is established, enduring, and more prosperous than in all times past, we bend ourselves before Thy throne, and cry, "Not to us but to Thy name be the glory, for our help is in the hand of the Lord that made Heaven and earth." At this time we supplicate Thy blessing upon the whole nation, and especially upon those who have been so painfully bereaved by the nation's great calamity. O God! we do praise Thee that though our Presidents may be assassinated the nation is preserved.

We ask Thy blessing upon the Executive of this nation. Bless him and the Cabinet, and Congress, and the Judiciary—guide them and make them prosperous. We pray that Thou wouldst extend Thy kindness toward all the survivors of the war, especially toward the widows and orphans. Hold Thou the army and navy under Thy special protection, and may this meeting be but an indication of the time when strife and war shall cease, when peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety shall spread north and south, east and west, and prevail always. Extend now the sanctification of Thy blessing over us during this meeting, and preserve us from accidental harm; and when we have all finished life's battles, bring us to Thy greater re-union, where with all Thy people we may shout vietory over death and the grave.

All this we humbly ask through Christ our great Redeemer. Amen.

His Excellency DAVID H. JEROME, Governor of Michigan, then arose and said:

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY GOVERNOR JEROME.

Veterans of a Great War: Since the women of the cities of Israel cried. Saul has slain his thousands and David his ten thousands, it has been the custom of all people to do honor to the victorious soldier. The better sentiment of the age and country in which we live, requires a noble cause, however, to sanctify the display of human valor in the sacrifice of human life. There is nothing wanting to hallow an occasion like this. The soldiers of the Revolution were crowned with immortal honors for deeds performed in establishing upon earth the free government which you fought to preserve, and the blessings of the God of armies were never invoked in a holier cause than that in which they and you were engaged.

I shall not linger long in the grateful duty imposed upon me of giving you welcome to the State of Michigan. We recognize in you surviving co-workers in one of the great periods of history, illustrious agents in the accomplishment of a mighty triumph far transcending the ordinary exploits of arms. You are conspicuous witnesses to a truth never represented to the military re-unions of nations across the Atlantic, that a free republic, a government by the people, knows how to take care of itself. The country which had been during the greater part of its lifetime the most peaceful and prosperous on earth, as well as the freest, was plunged, without preparation, into a sanguinary revolution, the proportions of

which were described by an English statesman of the period as so gigantic as to dwarf all other revolutionary events of which men had any knowledge. It was necessary not only to create armies and to fill empty treasures with resources utterly beyond the comprehension of our ancestors, but to learn in its broadest practical meaning the whole art of war. It was only when the emergency was upon us that the elasticity, strength, courage, and greatness of the country and its institutions became manifest. Armies grew spontaneously, and they were composed of men who had, besides courage, the faculty to learn, the ingenuity to invent, and the inspiration of a genuine and fervent patriotism. There were many experiments made, and many mistakes, during the days of their schooling, but the might and genius of the American people triumphed over all obstacles. And then the grandeur of the conflict impressed itself even upon the passions of the time, and the statesmen of Europe recognized that giants were at work. the war lasted more than 1,500,000 men carried arms for the Union. When it ended 56,000 had been killed in battle, 35,000 had died of wounds, and 180,000 of disease.

The general order of the illustrious commander of all the armies, announcing the termination of hostilities, truly asserted in summing up the conclusions of the war, that the marches, sieges, and battles of the Union forces, "in distance, duration, resolution, and brilliancy of results dim the luster of the world's past military achievements, and will be the patriot's precedent in defence of liberty and right in all time to come." A blockade more extensive than history records was, at the same time, successfully maintained at sea.

It was your fortune, gentlemen, to have been placed in the forefront of the conflict. It was the Army of the Potomac that began the war, and when its fighting was done the war had ceased. [Applause.] The rebel army of Northern Virginia, defending the rebel capital, represented in the eyes of the world the idea of organized hostility to the Union. The Army of the Potomac, protecting the capital of the nation, and striking directly therefrom at the hearts of its enemies, represented in the eyes of the world the idea of organized loyalty to the Union. [Applause.] You saved Washington and you captured both Richmond and its defenders. [Applause.] The Union might have survived the loss of its capital, but the political results from such a disaster would have added appalling complications to the troubles of the time. Thank God that His protecting arm and your heroic labors, pursued through the bloody struggle of four awful years, saved us from the perils of such a contingency. How vividly we recall the varying movements of the time! How anxiously we looked for the daily bulletins "from the Potomac!" How the country trembled as it listened to what you were doing for us with McClellan on the peninsula, with Pope at Manassas, again with McClellan at Antietam, with Burnside and Hooker on the Rappahannock, with Meade at Gettysburg, and last with Grant through the Wilderness and at Petersburg! [Applause.] Then when it was told us that Grant had Lee by the throat, that his tried and invincible armies were gathering in closer folds about the struggling foe, and that Sheridan was at hand—[applause]—with his conquering cavalry for the last stroke, we knew that the war was ended, the Union saved, and that our friends and brothers were coming home again to be once more at peace.

It is the habit of moral dyspeptics to depreciate the character of their own age. No one will venture upon such nonsense in the calm review of the events which your presence recalls. While war was being organized with an administrative ability seldom equalled. and fought with a courage and skill never surpassed, the arts of finance kept pace with and turned continuous streams into our hungry treasuries. Diplomacy came into step with finance. And when history is ransacked for its jewels, the great captain who honors us by his presence to-night, and whose military genius, unfaltering resolution, and perfect comprehension of the duties and the necessities of the period made him master of the situation he was assigned to, will be coupled in fame with the great President who held his countrymen together in the grasp of invincible loyalty, and the names of Lincoln and Grant will be intertwined among the great glories of the Republic through all its coming generations. [Applause.]

Defenders of the Union, the State of Michigan has earned the right to welcome you to her soil. [Applause.] She gave to the national armies more than 99,000 enlistments. The first Western regiment that reached Washington after Sumter fell was from Michigan, and it held the right of the column that advanced over the Long Bridge into Virginia on the 24th of May. Her troops were at Bull Run and at Appointox. The returns of nearly every important action that was fought during that long and bloody interval contain the records of her dead. While the war lasted her representatives in Congress and at home stood by you with unfaltering loyalty. Her people cherished no traitors. They sorrowed in your reverses, and in your victories they rejoiced. Throughout all your vicissitudes

"Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears, Our faith triumphant o'er our fears."

were all with you.

And now with one accord this people give you the homage of their profound gratitude and respect. We are glad you have come among us, and hope fervently that your stay here may be the occasion of enjoyment to yourselves, and we devoutly trust that the career of each and all of you may be as prosperous in the future as it has been useful and glorious in the past. [Great applause].

THE PRESIDENT:

COMRADES: I present his Honor William G. Thompson, Mayor of the city of Detroit.

ADDRESS OF MAYOR THOMPSON.

VETERANS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC: The pleasing duty has been assigned to me of welcoming you, on behalf of my fellow-citizens, to Detroit. As one who marched and fought with you, who shared with you your perils and privations, defeats and disasters, victories and triumphs, the assignment of this duty to me is peculiarly gratifying, and, comrades, in the name of our citizens, I bid you a most hearty welcome. [Applause.]

We feel honored that you have selected Detroit as the place of this your thirteenth annual re-union, and glad that you have visited us in the beautiful month of June, when nature has garnished our

city with its freshest verdure and brightest foliage.

Detroit was bound to the Army of the Potomac by the closest ties of blood and kindred. Many of her citizens were enrolled in the fourteen infantry and four cavalry regiments that Michigan contributed to your army. These regiments served with you from the plains of Manassas to Appomattox—(applause)—and your varying fortunes were watched from here with the deepest solicitude and anxiety. Twenty and more years have elapsed since, at the call of your country, you assembled on the banks of the Potomac to battle for the perpetuation of the Union, and yet time has not even dimmed the memory of your gallant deeds or deadened the gratitude which is felt by our citizens toward you. [Great applause.]

I will not trench upon the field of the orator of the day. With fitting eloquence he will doubtless recount your loyal services and depict the scenes of your trials and sufferings, your marches, battles, and sieges, your defeats and victories. No words of mine are needed in your praise. Your glorious deeds have passed into history and become the heritage of the country. Nor will it require monumental bronze or sculptured marble to perpetuate their memory. Wherever patriotism is praised and heroism henored

the name of the Army of the Potomac will be revered, and your deeds of valor will be theme of poetry, song, and story. [Applause.]

Detroit prides herself upon her ancient reputation for hospitality. The city gates are thrown wide open to you, and with cannon and pealing bells, with music, and flags and banners unfurled, with her outpoured population, with this magnificent assemblage, and by every form of popular demonstration, she testifies her appreciation of your gallant services, the gratitude of her citizens to you, and bids you a most hearty and cordial welcome within her walls. [Applause and cheers.]

RESPONSE BY GENERAL DEVENS.

YOUR EXCELLENCY AND MR. MAYOR: I thank you on behalf of the Society for the generous and hospitable welcome which you have given us in your own name, that of the State and civic authorities whom you represent, and that of its citizens to your beautiful and patriotic State and City. Kind as we expected our reception, its generosity has surprised us. We feel that there is in it the same generous ardor that inspired your citizens during the war, and that at its close you are ready to extend to those who have served faithfully the just meed of your approbation. We that were soldiers on our part desire always to render full justice to the stern spirit of lovalty that prevailed among all our people. As the force of the bayonet is in the courage of him that stands behind it, so the power of an army, formed as was ours from the mass of the people, is largely due to the people who sustain it. From this City, from this gallant State, we had that support in full measure, and there has come to us the memory to-day that we are in the city that was the home of one who, although he did not wear the uniform, had that unflinehing courage, that stern determination that inspired all around him. The statesmen of the war of the rebellion had their task, and it was no easy one either, and among them upon whom our long tried President LINCOLN leaned with trusting confidence, none stood more stern and fearless through all the howling storm than Senator Chandler, of Michigan. Sure am I, sir, that if he were where our mortal voices could reach, he would be on this platform to day, for the name of a soldier was to him the name of a friend.

And, sir, in acknowledging the noble spirit of our people during the war, let us remember, also, the generous spirit that has prevailed since. No people were ever more regardful of its children whom it sent forth to battle. Whatever complaints others may make of our Congress, either the present or its predecessors—and we are tolerably free with such utterances—those of us who were soldiers will at least remember that the benefactions it has given in the way of pensions to sustain the sick and distressed, to comfort the bereaved, to protect the orphans whom this war has made, have been given with a liberal and generous hand.

To all this great assembly who have to-night indorsed your welcome, we return our thanks, especially to the ladies, who have filled the galleries, and come here to give the cheering influence of their presence. Upon them, as upon us, have been the trials and the sorrows of a great war. Those who filled our army were no waifs of society, no kinless men. They stood in every relation of life that is dear and tender. Let those who have loved them, and who love them still, as mothers or sisters, or wives or lovers, believe that they have the tenderest respect of every soldier of the Army of the Potomac.

The response was followed by music, after which the PRESI-DENT said:

COMRADES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have the honor of presenting to you, as the poet of this evening, John Boyle O'Reilly, Esq., of Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. O'Reilly was received with great applause, and delivered with distinct utterance and admirable effect the following poem:

AMERICA.

BY JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

OF BOSTON.

NOR War nor Peace, forever old and young, But, Strength my theme, whose song is yet unsung, The People's Strength—the deep alluring dream Of truths that seethe below the truths that seem.

The buried ruins of dead empires seek, Of Indian, Syrian, Persian, Roman, Greek: From shattered capital and frieze upraise The stately structures of their golden days: Their laws occult, their priests and prophets ask, Their altars search, their oracles unmask, Their parable from birth to burial see, The acorn germ, the growth, the dense-leafed tree, A world of riant life; the sudden day When like a new strange glory shone decay, A golden glow amid the green; the change From branch to branch at life's receding range, 'Till nothing stands of towering strength and pride Save naked trunk and arms whose veins are dried, And these, too, crumble till no sign remain To mark its place upon the wind-swept plain.

Why died the empires? Like the forest trees Did Nature doom them? or did slow disease Assail their roots and poison all their springs?

The old-time story answers: nobles, kings, Have made and been the State, their names alone Its history holds; its wealth, its wars, their own. Their wanton will could raise, enrich, condemn; The toiling millions lived and died for them. Their fortunes rose in conquest, fell in guilt; The people never owned them, never built.

Those olden times! how many words are spent In weak regret and shallow argument
To prove them wiser, happier than our own!
The oldest moment that the world has known
Is passing now. Those vaunted times were young;
Their wisdom from unlettered peasants sprung;
Their laws from nobles arrogant and rude;
Their justice force, their whole achievement crude.

With men the old are wise: why change the rule When nations speak, and send the old to school? Respect the past for all the good it knew: Give noble lives and struggling truths their due; But ask, what freedom knew the common men Who served and bled and won the victories then? The leaders are immortal, but the hordes They led to death were simply human swords, Unknowing what they fought for, why they fell.

What change has come! Imperial Europe tell!
Death's warders cry from twenty centuries' peaks;
Platæa's fields the word to Plevna speaks:
The martial draught still wastes the peasant farms,
A dozen kings, five million men in arms;
The earth mapped out estate-like, hedged with steel;
In neighboring schools the children bred to feel
Unnatural hate, disjoined in speech and creed;
The forges roaring for the armies' need;
The cities builded by the people lined
With scowling forts and roadways undermined;
At every bastioned frontier, every state,
Suspicion, sworded, standing by the gate!

But turn our eyes from those oppressive lands:
Behold, one country all defenceless stands,
One nation-continent, from East to West,
With riches heaped upon her bounteous breast;
Her mines, her marts, her skill of hand and brain,
That bring Aladdin's dreams to light again!

Where sleep the conquerors? Here is chance for spoil; Such unwatched fields, such endless, thoughtless toil! Vain dream of olden time! The robber strength That swept its will is overmatched at length. Here, not with swords but smiles the people greet The foreign spy in harbor, granary, street; Here towns unguarded lie, for here alone Nor caste, nor king, nor privilege is known. For home the farmer ploughs, the miner delves, A land of toilers, toiling for themselves;

A land of cities, which no fortress shields, Whose open streets reach out to fertile fields; Whose roads are shaken by no armies' tread; Whose only camps are cities of the dead!

Go stand at Arlington, the graves among; No ramparts, cannons there, no banners hung, No threat above the Capital, no blare To warn the senators the guns are there.

But never yet was city fortified
Like that sad height above Potomac's tide;
There never yet was eloquence in speech
Like those ten thousand stones, a name on each;
No guards e'er pressed such claim on court or king
As these Prætorians to our Senate bring;
The Army of Potomac never lay
So full of strength as in its camp to-day!

On fatal Chæronea's field the Greeks A lion raised—a sombre tomb that speaks No word, no name—an emblem of the pride Of those who ruled the insect host that died.

But by her soldiers' graves Columbia proves
How fast toward morn the night of manhood moves.
Those low white lines at Gettysburg remain,
The sacred record of her humblest slain,
Whose children's children in their time will come
To view with pride their hero-father's tomb,
While down the ages runs the patriot line
Till rich tradition makes each tomb a shrine.

Our standing army these, with spectre glaives, Our fortressed towns their battle-ordered graves. Here sleep our valiant, sown like dragon's teeth; Here new-born sons renew the pious wreath; Here proud Columbia bends, with tear-stirred mouth, To kiss their blood-seal, binding North and South, Two clasping hands upon the knot they tied When Union lived and human slavery died.

Who doubt our strength or measure it with those Whose armed millions wait for coming foes, They judge by royal standards, that depend On hireling hands to threaten or defend, That keep their war-dogs chained in time of peace, And dread a foe scarce less than their release. Who hunt wild beasts with cheetahs, fiercely tame, Must watch their hounds as well as fear their game.

Around our veterans hung no dread or doubt When twice a million men were mustered out. As scattered seed in new-ploughed land, or flakes Of Spring-time snow descend in smiling lakes, Our war-born soldiers sank into the sea Of peaceful life and fruitful energy. No sign remained of that vast army, save In field and street new workmen, bronzed and grave; Some whistling teamsters still in army vest; Some quiet citizens with medalled breast.

So died the hatred of our brother-feud; The conflict o'er, the triumph was subdued. What victor king e'er spared the vanquished foe? How much of mercy did strong Prussia show When anguished Paris in the dust lay prone? The German trumpet rang above her moan, The clink of Uhlan spurs her temples knew; Her Arch of Triumph spanned their triumph, too.

Not thus, O South! when thy proud head was low, Thy passionate heart laid open to the foe—Not thus, Virginia, did thy victors meet At Appomattox him who bore defeat; No brutal show abased thine honored State; Grant turned from Richmond at the very gate!

O Land, magnanimous, republican! The last for Nationhood, the first for Man! Because thy lines by Freedom's self were laid, Profound the sin to change or retrograde. From base to cresting let thy work be new; 'T was not by aping foreign ways it grew. To struggling peoples give at least applause; Let equities, not precedents, subtend your laws; Like rays from that great Eye the altars show, That fall triangular, free states should grow, The soul above the brain and hand below. Believe that strength lies not in steel or stone; That perils wait the land whose heavy throne, Though ringed by swords and rich with titled show, Is based on fettered misery below; That nations grow where every class unites For common interests and common rights; Where no caste barrier stays the poor man's son, Till step by step the topmast height is won; Where every hand subscribes to every rule, And free as air are voice, and vote, and school! A Nation's years are centuries! Let Art Portray thy First, and Liberty will start

From every field in Europe at the sight.
"Why stand these thrones between us and the light?"
Strong men shall ask; "Who built these frontier towers
To bar out men of kindred blood with ours?"

O, this thy work, Republic! this thy health, To prove man's birthright to a commonwealth; To teach the peoples to be strong and wise, Till armies, nations, nobles, royalties Are laid at rest with all their fears and hates; Till Europe's thirteen Monarchies are States, Without a barrier and without a throne, Of one grand Federation like our own!

The appreciation of the poem was frequently attested by hearty applause during its recital, and the poet was loudly cheered at its close.

THE PRESIDENT:

COMRADES AND FELLOW CITIZENS: I have the honor of presenting to you, as the Orator of the evening, General Bragg, of Wisconsin.

The Orator was most cordially received, and delivered the following Oration:

ORATION.

BY GENERAL EDWARD S. BRAGG,

OF WISCONSIN.

"IT is all quiet on the Potomac to-night" [applause]. Not the quiet of desolation, despair, or death, but the quiet of peace, happiness, and prosperity; the fruit, under the blessing of God, of a war happily ended—a government preserved, and a people once more united in bonds of fellowship and fraternity.

"No more shall the war-cry sever,
Or the winding rivers be red;
They banish our anger for ever
When they laurel the graves of our dead.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Love and tears for the Blue,
Tears and love for the Gray."

This result belongs, not to the achievement of one man, of one State, nor of one section. New England, the Middle, and the Western States stood side by side in generous rivalry, seeking to outdo each other in furnishing men and *materiel* to break down the Rebellion. Each soldier vied with his fellow in acts of intrepid bravery in the field, and in the quiet endurance of the privations, hardships, and fatigues of the camp and march.

The armies of the East and the West, widely separated on different theatres of war, were a unit in spirit and sentiment; they fought under one flag, for one cause, for one result—the maintenance of the American Union in its integrity!

It was this unity of purpose and action, and this spirit of determination and bravery, that conquered a peace. But it was the enterprise, energy, perseverance, industry, genius, ingenuity, and thrift of a new composite race—a combination of the Puritan, Huguenot, and Cavalier, the fiery Celt and the sturdy Teuton, the Norman, the Norse, and the Saxon all happily blended in one—to be known in history as "the proud American race," that so

quickly smoothed "war's wrinkled front," healed the "gaping wounds," and clothed the grim skeleton with the garniture of present prosperity.

Let the soldiers of other armies wear their honors proudly—so bravely won! No soldier of the Army of the Potomac will ever essay to pluck one leaf from their hard-earned laurels, nor tarnish with a breath the bright escutcheon of their fame. We sympathized with them in their reverses, and gave them soldierly congratulations in their success; their honor is our honor, for we are soldier brothers—children of the Republic! Give the Army of the Potomac its place in history, hear the flashing of the guns, and its ambition will be satisfied.

Comrades of the Army of the Potomac:

In this beautiful City of the Lakes, we meet for the purpose, as expressed in the language of the Constitution of this Society, "to cherish the memories and associations of the Army of the Potomac; to strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship and sympathy formed from companionship in that army; to perpetuate the name and fame of those who have fallen, either on the field of battle, or in the line of duty with that army; to collect and preserve its great achievements; its numerous and well contested battles; its campaigns, marches, and skirmishes."

All praise is due the Comte de Paris, our companion, and Swinton, our historian, for their masterly descriptions of the operations of this Army; they have done much to dissipate the stories of sensational scribblers; but for them its name might still be held among the partisan and unreflecting, a synonym for supine inactivity and sloth.

The later contributions, descriptive of particular campaigns, have added much valuable data to the store from which some future Bancroft will evolve a full and complete history.

The history of an army, of a war, or even of a battle, passes the personal knowledge of an individual, and is not always authentic, though its title page bears an inscription from the author,

"MAGNA PARS FUL"

The historian of contemporaneous times weaves his own sentiments into the record, and colors it all with his own, and the prejudices of those who surround him. As trees skirting a stream cast their shadows upon the water, so does mind cast its influence upon mind, and passion inflame passion; and hence we may not

hope from contemporary history a dispassionate narrative of events, and a philosophical analysis of the causes producing them. Real history is the essence extracted from the aggregate knowledge of all, by one master mind, remote from the period of which he chronicles; and the truth and certainty of its statements and conclusions are increased, just in the ratio of their support, by distinct, unconnected, and independent chains of evidence.

The time is not yet when such a history of our army—its inner life, the obstacles it met and overcame, the influences that from time to time surrounded it, baleful as the upas, blasting its hopes and thwarting its purposes—may be written. The present is too closely akin to the past; there are living too many of the prominent actors, both civil and military, in the events of 1861–2; and seeds, then sown broadcast, by crafty *intriguants*, took root and bore too much fruit, reproducing in kind, to leave ground for a well grounded hope that this generation will find a pen and produce a mind that will impartially record the acts, and truthfully analyze the character and motives of the men who, for nearly four years, steadfastly, through evil and good report, grappled with the flower of the Southern armies, gave Rebellion its death blow, and at Appomattox, on soil vaunted sacred, under the shadow of its capital, wrung from it "Unconditional Surrender!" [Applause.]

The creation and maintenance by the Republic of such vast armies, and their wide-spread operations, seems in retrospect as fabulous as an Oriental story. A Republican government and all its traditions are in direct antagonism with the spirit of military institutions, and hence, while the Americans combine the blood of all the races which have made the Old World resound with the clash of arms, and are full of military instincts, it is not surprising after so many years of peace, that the breaking out of the "Great Rebellion" found them deficient in everything necessary to success in war, saving only men and money, and the overshadowing idea, inculcated from the cradle, into the mind of every American—belief in the manifest destiny of our country! [Applause.]

The result disproves the theories of publicists, about the inability of a form of government like ours, to prosecute efficiently a long extended war. But with all our faith we must admit that, however favorable Republican methods are to the development of the resources of the country and the promotion and protection of the happiness and rights of the individual citizen—they are subversive of the essential principles upon which success in military operations rests. They teach liberty and freedom of speech to all,

while military success, as a rule, requires blind obedience to the one!

Ignorant of war, but conscious of innate strength, the American was slow to understand that the highest attribute of a sovereign citizen must be surrendered at the threshold of an army; that money and masses of men are not all that is required to sustain and prosecute a great war; but that well trained, disciplined soldiers are essentials, without which it is useless to hope for permanent success. Popular enthusiasm may supply men of courage, animated by intense devotion to a cause—but rain and hail, mud and march, hissing rifle shot and shricking shell, soon abate citizen enthusiasm, and call for discipline and organization, as the "sine qua non" of an army. [Applause.]

Hence, in the early years of the war, there rose up in every city and village self-constituted pen and ink captains; whose military education and experience was limited to an attendance now and then upon a militia muster; who taught the populace to shout "On to Richmond!" believing from the bottom of their hearts that the pride of the village, the militia company, could march with fife and drum unmolested to Richmond, striking terror into the hearts of rebels by their stately tread and imposing front! [Applause.]

The bombardment of Sumter touched the feelings and roused the indignation of the country—but relatively in effect it was a mere scratch upon the cuticle—while the disgraceful rout at Manassas cut clean to the bone.

The effect upon the country of the news of this defeat many have essayed to portray, but the truth beggars description!

The chroniclers of the eleventh century give accounts of wondrous uprisings in Europe, as Peter the Hermit, barefooted, with a girdle about him and a holy crucifix before him, journeyed from city to city, from village to village, and from castle to castle, an envoy from God—firing the heart of prince and peasant, knight and churl, bond and free, monk and devotee, with religious enthusiasm and determination to rescue the Holy Sepulchre. But such a picture of semi-barbaric races, whose vocation was war and bloodshed, rising under color of religion to gratify a thirst for blood and love of rapine and plunder, is a far different spectacle from that presented in the spontaneous uprising of thirty millions of free men, of the highest type of civilized manhood, unaccustomed to strife—to do and die, if need be, that a Republic might live! [Applause.]

The Wizard of the North says, describing the magic effect of the "Fiery Cross:"

" Fast as the fatal symbol flies, In arms, the huts and hamlets rise: From winding glen, from upland brown, They pour'd, each hardy tenant down. Nor slack'd the messenger his pace; He show'd the sign, he named the place, And pressing forward like the wind, Left clamor and surprise behind. The fisherman forsook the strand, The swarthy smith took dirk and brand; With changed cheer, the mower blithe Left in the half cut swath the scythe: The herds without a keeper stray'd. The plough was in mid-furrow stayed, The falc'ner toss'd his hawk away, The hunter left the stag at bay; Prompt at the signal of alarms, Each Son of Alpine rush'd to arms." [Applause.]

Jeffrey criticises this verse "as strained and bordering on exaggeration." Had the critic lived to see the "Fiery Cross" of Freedom lighted up by the flashing of the guns at Bull Run in '61, and its electric effect upon the people of the Free States, he would have recognized on a broad field what the poet in his vision saw, and in miniature painted in his verse, an uprising—not instigated by the fanatical zeal of the Crusader, nor by the submissive fealty of a clansman to his chief—but springing from a love of civil and religious liberty, and a knowledge that the capital, symbolically the heart of the nation, was threatened by armed foes without, and from incipient treason within. [Applause.] It was a freeman's rally, and its floating banners bore one sentiment: "The Union must and shall be preserved." [Applause.]

Look at that host and tell me who is there? The judge from the bench, the lawyer from the bar, the physician from his office, the holy man of God from his pulpit, the student from his books, the teacher from his class, the clerk from his desk, the merchant from his counter, the mechanic from his shop, the artisan from his bench, the lumberman from the forest, the smith from his forge, and the sturdy farmer from his field—blessed with the talismanic power of woman's blessing, strong in faith, ardent in devotion, they came; patriots all, but not soldiers! "Man is the raw material, but a soldier is the product of manufacture." [Applause.]

This mass of animate material must be transformed into soldiers, organized, equipped, supplied, and disciplined. The duty fell upon Major-General Geo B. McClellan [great applause], who had served with distinction in Mexico, had studied war in Europe, and had just closed a campaign in Western Virginia, with honor to his country and great eclat to himself. The Comte de Paris, in his "History of the Civil War in America," speaking of General McClellan in this connection, says: "His laborious character, his precise methodical mind, and his vast military knowledge, peculiarly fitted him for the ungrateful and difficult work which was assigned him to do."

MCCLELLAN threw his soul into the work; order sprang from chaos at the touch of his skilful hand; three months had scarcely passed before an army of one hundred thousand men, well appointed in all arms and departments, was organized, supplied, and equipped.

The Army of the Potomac was the child of McClellan! [Great applause.] This is not the occasion or place to invoke discussion upon his merits or demerits as a commanding general—all will concur he was a master in organization. [Applause.]

The men in the line, especially such men as constituted the original Army of the Potomac, are severe critics, and rarely go amiss in their estimate of character. Of them it may be truly said: "McClellan won their confidence, love, and respect, to a degree never awarded another commanding officer of that army [applause]; and it followed him in his retirement, with the same fervor, as when his star was at its zenith. Loving him as they did—they loved the flag of their country still more—and bidding him a tearful farewell at the parting, they tightened their waist belts and marched steadily on through danger to death, heeding not who bore the banner so that it was the starry emblem of the Union. [Applause.]

The people grew impatient in the fall and winter of '61 and '62, at the inactivity of this army. They knew little of the depth and tenacity of Virginia mud. BURNSIDE'S attempt at movement from the rear of Falmouth, to cross the Rappahannock at Bank's Ford—when he lost his army in a sea of mud, and after three days of floundering gave permission to his soldiers (for army organization he had none) to find their way back to their old camps—had not yet been made, and men who knew the least of the difficulties attending a late Fall or Winter movement, shouted loudest, "Forward!" Men who had not seen veteran troops reel, stagger, and

flee in confusion before a steady fire from a hastily entrenched line at Malvern; men who had not yet seen this noble army a year later, when practised and hardened to war, recoil and fall back from the heights of Fredericksburg, bleeding and torn, leaving behind them thousands of loved comrades, a monument to their brayery and of the folly that demanded the sacrifice; nor yet had seen LEE's veteran Army of Northern Virginia, boldly breasting shot and shell at Gettysburg, till our very line was pierced, then giving way, making what they hoped to be a triumphal field, the burial place for their brayest and best; nor yet had seen the assault at Cold Harbor, when thousands went to their graves at the word of command—sneered at the defences of Centreville and Manassas, prated about Quaker guns, and boldly demanded this young army should be led against and carry those skilfully and elaborately prepared defences, defended by one of the ablest soldiers of the age, with the then uncrippled power of the Confederacy at his back!

It was well for the country that this army had at its head a soldier who knew, what sad experience afterward proved, the consequences of such a movement, and had the nerve to resist popular clamor. But that resistance was the foundation for his displacement; it deprived him of the confidence of the Presidential Council, and enabled intrigue at last to sap the trust Mr. LINCOLN reposed in him. There was no event of note in the life of this army during this period, except the fiasco at Ball's Bluff, where the heroic BAKER fell, an illustration that rash bravery is not the only requisite of a commanding officer. But while to the uninitiated in military knowledge nothing seemed to be done, the process of incubation was going on—the citizen was disappearing, and the soldier was taking his place. The change of life, the exposure in camp and on picket, detected the weak and constitutionally unfit, while the sutler did service in fitting worthless drones for a certificate of disability [applause and laughter]; so that as month after month passed, the dross was being separated from the pure metal, and the spring of '62 found an army fit and willing to do battle for a nation's life.

Officers believing in military tradition may smile incredulously at the assertion that a well trained, well officered volunteer force is equal, and in some respects superior, to the professional soldier. It is upon the principle that teaching brings results in proportion to the capacity of the pupil to understand and apply the lessons taught. The material of the early volunteers has no equal in any standing army in the world; they readily assimilated to the professional soldier in discipline, and though rarely becoming the military model of a soldier—a machine—yet they were capable of assimilation to an extent that they might properly be called a machine with a "thinking attachment" [applause]; the attachment when too obtrusive was noisome, but as a rule added largely to the *esprit de corps* of the command.

He who would pass a correct judgment upon an army and its work should study not only the character and quality of the men and the chiefs, but the subtle influences making or destroying its morale, the natural obstacles it has to overcome in its outward operations, and the character of the force it has to meet and the

capacity of the hostile leaders.

The location of the Army of the Potomac subjected it to incursions from a class of political gnats, buzzing in the ears of subordinate commanders, arousing jealousies and inflaming pride; for as in this government any male child born may be President, so in an army of the Republic, the highest position may be reached, with proper appliances, by any soldier upon its rolls; and herein lay the great pest of these incursionists. The germination of the seed deposited by them may be seen in the investigations and reports of the committee on the conduct of the war, all of whom were anxious to crush the Rebellion, but preferred it should be done by an officer of their choice and upon a plan of their own perfecting. That committee was a purely civilian organization, capable of little if any good, whose mission seemed to be to find officers upon whom it could impress its peculiar theories, and the product of whose labors was to destroy the entente cordiale between officers, and perpetuate, under form of official evidence, statements fragmentary, highly colored, and sometimes largely erroneous, leading to inferences and conclusions absolutely untrue. [Applause.]

The implicit credence which many have been and still are disposed to accord to such statements and evidence, because they bear the stamp of "official," ought to be greatly shaken by a comparison of the "Official Records of the War, Union and Confederate," now in progress of publication by the Government. The student who carefully studies those "Official Records," and gives credit to any considerable part of what he finds therein, will arise from the work in a mental condition ready to rely upon Munchau-

SEN as a veritable historian.

The theatre of operations included territory the topography of which was largely unknown to the attacking force—filled with a hostile population ready to serve the Confederacy as secret spy, hostile scout, or swift messenger, and by nature strongly defensive in its character, formation, and approaches.

The opposing force was large, and comprised the *elite* troops of every State in the Southern Confederacy, and its principal officers were of renowned skill, indomitable energy, and heroic courage. The contending foemen were worthy of each other—the prize for which they battled—the Union restored, or recognition of successful Rebellion.

The Peninsular Campaign, after much division of opinion, was agreed upon in the early spring of 1862—McClellan insisting that an attack upon Richmond was a defence of Washington, and that upon the highest military principles an advance from the James, or via York River, was preferable, and possessed great advantages over either of the inland routes proposed. Whether this was the better plan of campaign is not under consideration; but memory recalls a statement of General Meade, near Warrenton, in 1862, to the effect "that it was his conviction that when Richmond should fall, it would be before a force operating with the James River as a base;" and General Grant, in 1865, confirmed General Meade's earlier convictions. [Applause.]

General Lee seems to have entertained McClellan's idea, that an attack upon one capital was an effective defence of the other, for in his official report of operations in '62, he says: "The most effective way to relieve Richmond from any danger of attack will be to re-enforce Jackson, and move on Pope." The sequel shows how truly we judged the effect upon Washington of a raid in the valley.

The embarkation for the Peninsula was an epoch in army life. When it was published as a thing to be, the announcement spread like wildfire. The troops were crowded into and about Alexandria; the river was filled with transports, and the soldiers looked as cheerful, anxious, and happy as if a picnic excursion was on the *tapis*.

At the left, and in rear of Fairfax Seminary, while the army was in progress of embarkation, a division of McDowell's corps, that had marched through a pouring storm of rain from Fairfax Court House to Alexandria, to lead the column of the advancing army to its new base of operations, was assigned camp. Had Pluto made the selection, it could not have been more uninhabit-

able. The formation of the ground was a narrow throat between the lands sloping thence down to the Potomac, and the formation beyond the crest of high land in its rear; and while camp fires were burning in every direction around it, this choice place performed the functions of a chimney for the smoke of all the fires to pass through. The troops huddled together therein were in discipline, drill, and morale the peers at least of any of that mighty host Sooty and grim their faces soon became, but they were cheerful and full of courage; they christened this terrestrial hell "Smoky Hollow," and without murmuring awaited the hour of departure to the fields of glory they panted to struggle upon. Day by day in this murky pit they waited; division after division of their comrades had gone, but their order came not. MEPHISTO was at work! They knew it not, but hopefully watched with straining eyes for the promised transports. They were doomed to disappointment, and learned too well that promises are

" Made to the ear, and broken to the hope."

MEPHISTO accomplished his purpose, and the First Army Corps, 33.500 strong, was detached from the Grand Army. A new department was created, General McDowell was assigned to the command, and with him went the First Army Corps.

The army in Flanders is historic in profanity, but at its highest mark it could not compare with the utterances of the chagrined and disappointed men of this corps; separated from, but always remaining in spirit—as in a few months later it in fact again became -part of the Army of the Potomac. Thus early in the war, by the operation of some subtle, unseen influence—after its plan of campaign was fully matured and adopted, and the Commanding-General had left for the field to execute it—the grandest and proudest Army of the Republic, without premonition, was crippled by a blow more disastrous in its effects than any reverse ever sustained in the field.

When the passions and prejudices engendered during the war have passed away and are forgotten, the judgment of history will seek out and assign the true cause of this strange action and mark it as the gravest of the many mistakes of the war.* The long delay at Yorktown was its first fruit!

At Williamsburg, the army received its first real baptism of fire, and gave earnest of the courage that marked its subsequent career upon many a hard fought field.

^{*} It was the initial campaign, and, once entered upon, should have been prosecuted with all the power of the Government.

Military critics may doubt the correctness of the line between the Pamunky and the Chickahominy. The latter, though an insignificant stream, in its normal condition, became a factor of grave importance in the campaign, by reason of unprecedented rains and floods. But the idea of a junction still held a prominent place in McClellan's mind and plans of operation, and this was the only line on which he could move and hope to effect it; and it was to that end as he drew his forces on toward Richmond, that he extended his right forward toward Hanover Court House, reaching out, as it were, a hand to clutch in his grasp the lost tribe under McDowell, lying in glorious ease at Fredericksburg, but a few miles away; while his left, comprising one-third of his force, was extended across the Chickahominy.

While in this position it seemed as if the hope of a junction was to be realized. The order for McDowell's march was issued, but was at once suspended. Swinton and the Conte de Paris each attribute to General McDowell an earnest desire to join the Army of the Potomac, and declare him chagrined and mortified at being prevented by the War Office from executing his desire; but, per contra, many of the officers and men of his corps entertained the conviction that he enjoyed an independent command too well to be over anxious for a subordinate position under any chief. There seemed to be a fatuity about marching orders, for the First Army Corps, while under General McDowell's separate command, the men—the thinking machine—noted that they succeeded a visit to Washington, or were speedily followed by such a pilgrimage.

Thus far, in the progress of the Peninsular Campaign, Major-General Jackson (Stonewall) had been lying near the head of the valley, and in easy communication with Richmond. He was a soldier possessing great dash and energy, of keen perception, with personal courage, and with the power to impress himself upon his command; having, as well, great ambition concealed under religious cant that would have passed current in Cromwellian times. He possessed to an eminent degree the quality of weighing with accuracy the strong and weak points of his adversary commander. Hence it was he adopted plans of operation, seemingly not only hazardous, but foolhardy, and successfully executed them. Fremont, Banks, McDowell, and Pope were his quarry!

The contemplated junction of McClellan's and McDowell's armies did not escape Johnson nor Jackson; to them it presaged the capture of Richmond, and the driving of the Rebellion to its

birthplace—the Cotton States. Diagnosing the situation and the men to be operated upon skilfully, the Confederate leader concluded that an irruption in the Valley would create a panic in the Federal City, but accompanied by an attack on MILROY, the effect upon the War Secretary would be a vision, wherein

"Instant through copse and heath rose Bonnet and spears and bended bows; On right, on left, above, below, Sprung up at once the lurking foe."

The result fully justified his expectations. He struck MILROV and BANKS, and filled Washington

"With white lips; whispering,
The foe, the foe; they come, they come!"

SHIELDS' division was detached from McDowell, and sent in pursuit of Jackson. Jackson was trapped and caught on paper. Washington breathed freely, and McDowell's corps, minus SHIELDS, started for Richmond, making a march of eight miles, and bivouacking near a camp lately evacuated by the rebel General, ANDERSON, where the fires were still burning. It was a cheerful bivouac. Contrabands brought news of PORTER's victory that day at Hanover Court House, and on the morrow the First Army Corps would be there in line alongside him; en passant—the corps commander had not yet come up to his command. The lookedfor morrow never came, nor did the corps commander! Daylight came, and the troops were put in readiness to move when the corps commander came; but in his stead a telegram came, making Front Royal, instead of Richmond, the objective point of the First Army Corps. MEPHISTO had caught the corps again in his wiles, and moved it to find Jackson, where he had been!

The immediate result of this manœuvre was the creation of an ill-natured, dispirited command, without confidence in its commanding officer; the ultimate one—a saving of Richmond to the Confederacy, a prolongation of the war, the sacrifice of thousands and tens of thousands of lives, homes desolated, and children fatherless! Would that the power of Genius were mine, in faithful color to picture and in burning words describe, what this army did and suffered in the campaigns of '62'3,'4, and '5, and that, filled with poetic fire, I might chant a fitting requiem over the graves of its noble dead! But alas! the Divine spark is absent, and the theme is

"Too high for my harp's lowly numbers."

A partial, but barren summarization of its battles is all that I may attempt to recite.

Fair Oaks followed Williamsburg, West Point, and Hanover Court House. Beaver Dam Creek followed closely in the chapter, and then the chapter closes with the bloody battle of Gaines Mills, where the Union troops, under Porter, held Hill, Longstreet, and Jackson at bay from noon till eventide, and then with lines reorganized under fire, slowly withdrew across the Chickahominy, contesting every inch of the ground against a force greater than they in the ratio of three to one. It was a field of honor, if not of victory.

The second chapter opens with the abandonment of the York and Chickahominy, and the march to the James—Seven days it fought, and seven nights it marched, and, save only at Gaines Mills. repulsed in every engagement LEE, HILL, LONGSTREET, JACKSON, MAGRUDER, and SMITH, who, fierce as tigers inflamed with blood, again and again sprang upon them, and closed the chapter and the campaign with the memorable victory of Malvern Hill.

No word of commendation to the living, nor of sympathy and condolence to the wounded, nor of regret for the dead, was ever uttered from the War Office to this army in token of service in this campaign. The name of the man who burned the Ephesian Temple is lost, but his memory lives in execration!

Think not, men of the West, that the history of the Army of the Potomac is one of holiday parade. The cypress drooping over its dead heroes' sleeping place, the laurel resting on the survivors' brow—all are dipped in the blood of her soldiery. They fell

"With their back to the field, and their feet to the foe."

The living faltered not, but onward pressed against shot and shell, till final victory won.

Pope's campaign in Virginia, vaingloriously begun, ingloriously came to its end; but it was not the fault of the Army of the Potomac or its officers. No army can be expected to win victories that roams about in detached fragments, ignorant of their respective location, and the position or presence of such an army as Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. General Halleck thought to direct tactical, as well as strategical, movements in Virginia by telegram. His despatches show that on August 24th, he had lost his army, and could gain no information as to its whereabouts, except through Porter, who seemed, though then en route to join Pope, via Fredericksburg and the Rappahannock, to have mastered

more of the details of the situation than HALLECK, or either of the officers high in command who were supposed to direct the movements then in progress. General POPE surprisedly turned his energies toward finding Jackson, by a strange fatuity, looking where he had been, but overlooking where he was! Confusion worse confounded, was the order of that campaign. McDowell lost himself, and POPE lost his head, and with it the battle; and PORTER was sacrificed to appease the anger of the gods! [Applanse.]

The fragment of the Army of the Potomac present fought with steady, desperate valor, sustaining a large percentage of the loss, and by its coolness and discipline, under the command of PORTER, prevented a rout more shameful than Bull Run of '61. Let no shadow of blame fall upon this army for the disaster. At times, victory was won despite official blunders, but the incapacity shown on this field was too much, even for the gallantry and steadfast courage of the Grand Army to counterbalance.

The victories of South Mountain and Antietam followed in quick succession, the fruit of their arms. You will search in vain in history for two battles fought and won under circumstances equally unfavorable. Mr. Lincoln, whose great heart knew no ungenerous throb, mindful of the stinging wrong and injustice lately suffered on the Peninsula by this army, and appreciating the great good resulting from these victories, gladdened the hearts of these soldiers with a telegram gushing from his own heart:

"God bless you, and all with you."

Up you heights at Fredericksburg they go: the shot mows great swaths of dead and wounded from their line; they close up and move forward; again and again the lines form, but the men composing them are sent unshrived to heaven—the work allotted, flesh and blood cannot perform.

Later, across the Rappahannock to Chancellorsville, and up Mary's Heights they go; they strew the ground with dead and dying, but to no purpose.

Stand on Cemetery Hill, look at the assault and repulse; hear the fierce yell of the Southern, and the defiant notes of the Northmen; hear the shricking of shot and shell, filling the air with infernal noises, as if ten thousand demons were holding high carnival over the harvest of death; hear the moans of the suffering wounded, mingling with the hoarse shouts of battle. Your blood freezes with horror, and you shrink away; but that wall of fire, unmindful of shot and shell and rebel yell, that rises between

Rebels and victory, is the "Old Guard—the Army of the Potomac." [Applanse.]

Across the Rapidan, and toward the James River they go; their line is traced in blood through the Wilderness, to Spottsylvania, Laurel Hill, North Anna, down the Pamunky, and across to Tolopotomai, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, and thence to the banks of the James, and across it to Petersburg, the Weldon Railroad, Reams Station, Hatcher's Run, Dabney's Mills, Five Forks, Sailors' Creek, and Appomattox.

O, my countrymen! the Army of the Potomac was an army of deeds worthy to live in history. It fought more pitched battles, and lost more men on the field, than any of the armies of the United States, aggregating a grand total of 93,856.

It was often repulsed, but never with dishonor; broken, it rallied again; driven back, it returned vigorously to battle.

As the sturdy oak on the mountain side, stripped of limbs and riven with bolts, refuses to bow to the storm, but conscious of its strength lifts its head in grim defiance to the elements, so this grand old army, shattered and worn, with thinned rank and bleeding sons in every hospital, and dead strewn on scores of battle fields, proudly bore to the front her tattered and blood-stained banners, until the sun of Appomattox gilded them with lustre of final victory. In its vocabulary, "there was no such word as fail."

Proud is the record of any soldier of whom it may be truly said, "He was of the Army of the Potomac." [Great applause.]

Music followed the Oration, and loud calls for "Grant" being made, the General responded as follows:

REMARKS OF GENERAL GRANT.

COMRADES OF THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC: I am very glad to be with you on this occasion to see the veterans who met so much of the brunt of the war as you did, as a portion of the Grand Army of the Potomac.

I did not come here this evening expecting to say anything, and consequently will say but very little. But I can ratify from more than a year's experience in company with this Army, though not directly its Commander, a good deal that has been said about it. The Orator of the evening has said that it was reduced to a machine, with a thinking attachment; and that is the advantage that our volunteer armies all have over the standing armies of the

world. They have the physical courage and the physical endurance of the machine armies that fight for pay, without any feeling at all in the cause they serve, and they have more. All our volunteer armies fought because they thought earnestly of what they were fighting for. [Applause.] The private was as much interested in the success of our arms as the general officer. The volunteers were not fighting for their generals or their rulers, but for a cause in which the generals and the privates were equally interested. [Applause.] As the Poet this evening has said, that illustrates the greater strength of our Republic, the great advantage in strength which it has over monarchical governments where all the people who fight are mere machines who get no benefit from their victories.

Gentlemen, there are plenty here who are much better able to speak than I, and I now ask you to excuse me. [Applause.]

Three cheers were given for General Grant, and General Sheridan was then called upon.

REMARKS OF GENERAL SHERIDAN.

COMRADES OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I didn't come here this evening, nor did I come to Detroit, to make a speech. I came here to meet my old comrades of the Army of the Potomac, and to shake hands with them and renew old acquaintances and friendships. I have succeeded pretty well in doing that to-day, and expect to do so to-morrow. [Applause.]

Now, you are all packed in there pretty close, and if it is as

warm there as it is up here, you don't want a long speech.

I will say that I am very glad that our meeting is here in Detroit. It has been a very large one and very fine, notwithstanding it is so far West. I am glad I came, and to see so many here. I thank you sincerely for the kind manner in which you have received me to-night, and hope to meet you next year again. [Great applause.]

Ex-President HAYES was next called for, and said:

REMARKS OF EX-PRESIDENT HAYES.

MR. PRESIDENT, COMRADES OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: A soldiers' meeting like this is very attractive, and it requires some self-control not to enter upon the

topics suggested. The State of Michigan is here with the right, as its Governor has said, to welcome you of the Army of the Potomac. This beautiful city, this solid city, is here, and those who lend the chief ornament and grace to every scene of life are here. But the circumstances of the occasion forbid that I should do more than More and more the soldiers feel that the best part of their lives was the four years spent fighting for the Union and liberty. [Applause,] And Governor of Michigan, and Mayor of Detroit, let me say to you that such welcomes as you give here to the soldiers, add to the inspiring sentiments connected with that four years of our lives. All of us feel, as years roll on, more and more that the best four years of any man's life must be those spent in fighting for the national life [applause]; and therefore. Generals of the Army of the Potomac, though with you during only one short campaign, in the Division of General Cook's, attached to the Ninth Corps, commanded by General Burnside—[applause]—1, too, feel like applanding when the name of Burnside is spoken [applause]—and I may say one sentence as to him, that he possessed, whatever else he lacked, one quality without which the Rebellion could not have been crushed and with which it was certain to go down, and that was belief—first, in the manhood of the Union soldier: second, belief in the determination of the American people; and third, and most important, he believed in the justice of the cause, and that the God of battles would be with us to the end—[great applanse]—and so, returning to what I was saying, I wish to add that my short service with you will always be cherished with peculiar pride. I shall always hold with the most precions recollections of my life the remembrance that during one campaign it was my privilege-my happiness-on the march and in the field, to touch elbows with the brave men of the grand old Army of the Potomac. [Great applause.]

General Sickles was next called upon and said:

REMARKS OF GENERAL SICKLES.

Mr. President and Comranes: Although the Orator of the night has commended you for discipline, and really has said that every man in the Army of the Potomac was a work of art, I think that some of us have reason to complain of you. [Laughter.] I think you have lost a little of your discipline, and are not so artful as perhaps you once may have been. For example: you seem to expect that General Grant, because he had commanded all the armies of the United States, must have a voice like a battery of

artillery—[laughter]—and then you seemed to anticipate that a gifted Orator could write the history of the Army of the Potomac in less than forty minutes. [Laughter and great applause.] You didn't stop there, because when Sheridan was called out you all seemed to want to talk with him at the same time. Now, during the two minutes I propose to speak, I would like to have order and no signs of impatience, otherwise I shall call upon the President to unlimber that gun. [Laughter.]

Comrades, I really think I may congratulate myself upon having been one of those who advised and urged the selection of Detroit as the place for this re-union. [Applause.] I knew you would all have a good time here, and you see I was right. felt that the Army of the Potomac had somewhat localized itself as an Eastern army, and you know as well as I do that it was a National army, made up of regiments of patriotic men from all the loval States. It was a National army, because it had for its defensive line of operations the protection of the Capital of the Nation, and it was a National Army because it had for its objective point of attack the capital of the enemy. Now, comrades, you see that what remains of the seventeen regiments of Michigan volunteers, and the patriotic people whom they represented in the Army of the Potomac, are here to meet you and welcome you; and not even Venice in her prondest day, when her doge with the golden ring went to wed the Adriatic, displayed a more beautiful scene than the rainbow streets of Detroit and this magnificent hall to-night.

These re-unions are the festivals of the survivors of the war, as Decoration Day is consecrated to the memory of the dead. Let us appreciate them. These army re-unions afford the patriotic people of our cities the opportunity to say that fifty millions of people to-day enjoy unbounded prosperity, and that they remember the services of those who saved the Union that now protects them. This is the lesson of these re-unions, and they afford the proof to us and to the world that Republics are not ungrateful, and that they honor the soldiers that defend them.

General Devens said very justly that Congress had been liberal and bountiful in the appropriations in the way of pensions and otherwise for the soldiers. That is true. It is very easy for Congress to be very liberal when the people furnish the money and pay the taxes. I don't know how much the Congressmen have given out of their own pockets, but it is not very likely that they have been as liberal with their own money as they are with the nation's. But a law was passed some years ago which seems to have become obsolete—at least politicians seem to have forgotten it. It is a sort of general instruction by Congress to all persons in the United States holding the appointing power under the general government, and

the substance of the law is that whenever there is a public office vacant and there is a Union soldier with an honorable discharge who can fill it, he ought to have it in preference to a politician. Now, I recommend to you citizen-soldiers to see to this if you are getting old—I am not speaking for myself. [Laughter.] A good many of you are suffering from the consequences of hard campaigns and long marches, and the time is coming when many of you might comfortably fill and enjoy positions you do not now hold. Therefore, see to it that you are not rejected because you don't meet the exigencies of the political machine, and also that the pedagogues of the civil service examination system do not ignore you because you can't tell the color of Casar's hair.

But I am doing injustice to the sixteen or seventeen more gentlemen who are waiting to be called on, so I say no more. [Great applanse.]

General GODFREY WEITZEL responded to the call made upon him in the following words:

REMARKS OF GENERAL WEITZEL.

COMRADES AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am sure that you don't expect a speech from me. In the first place, I couldn't use my voice; and in the second, I couldn't make a speech if I tried. [Great applause.]

The President then announced the meeting adjourned.

Second Day's Proceedings.

At an early hour the streets were througed with residents and visitors. Under the excellent police arrangements good order was preserved, and there was no obstruction to the parade, the line for which was formed about 9 o'clock. General R. A. Alger was Chief Marshal, and mustered his forces with promptness and precision. The troops in advance comprised a detachment of the Tenth United States Infantry from Fort Wayne, and the United States Sailors and Marines from the steamer Michigan. These were followed by twelve hundred veterans on foot, many wearing some parts of their old uniforms and the caps of the G. A. R., several posts of which marched together with appropriate banners. Then came a long line of carriages containing the members of the Society of the Army of the Potomac and the invited guests, and after them the local militia and visiting companies, including the cadets from the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake: the Toledo cadets (which won the first prize at the competitive drill in the afternoon); the Buffalo City Guard Cadet Corps; the Ypsilanti Light Guard; the Detroit City Grays (which won the third prize); the First Batallion of Michigan State troops; the Fourth Battery of Light Artillery, from Toledo; the Adrian Light Guard; the Ann Arbor Guards; the Chicago Board of Trade Gnards (which won the second prize), and the Port Huron Guards, in all about twenty-five hundred men. all marching well and presenting a varied and brilliant appearance. The procession moved through the principal streets, and the veterans especially were everywhere received with enthusiastic cheer. ing. The members and guests having dismounted at the grand, stand, opposite the City Hall, the entire military passed in review. About noon the parade was dismissed.

At 3 o'clock barges lashed together carried the members and their friends up the Detroit River as far as Belle Isle and back again to a point opposite Fort Wayne, returning before dark. A band of music enlivened the trip with patriotic and familiar strains.

Others who preferred the excitement of a competitive drill witnessed a very pleasant exhibition at the Fair Grounds with the result already stated. A sham battle closed the exercises of the afternoon.

THE BANQUET.

AT 8 P.M. the Society, in a body, marched to Music Hall. The galleries, reserved chiefly for the fair sex, were crowded with ladies, and the tables were set for four hundred guests, every seat being filled.

The honorary guests, who occupied a table on a raised da's in front of the stage, comprised General Devens, President of the Society; General Grant, General Sheridan, ex-President Hayes, General Sickles, General Bragg, the Orator; John Boyle O'Reilly, the Poet; Governor Jerome, ex-Governor Beveridge, ex-Governor Blair, General Trowbridge, General Gregory, General Kuntz, Mayor Thompson, General Robertson, General Wormer, General Taylor, General Withington, General McMahon, Colonel Atkinson, Colonel N. Church, Colonel Gage, Colonel Grisson, Colonel Duffield, Colonel Raymond, Colonel Long, Colonel King, Captain Burritt, Hon, J. A. Hubbell, Mr. Lawrence Barrett, and Mr. F. Croul.

At each plate were a menu card, toast list, and a countemorative design entitled "Then" and "Now." The menu card was exceedingly unique and appropriate. It consisted of a silver plated canteen, which opened in halves and disclosed handsomely engraved circular cards surrounded by silk fringe. The menu was as follows:

Menn.

Green Turtle Soup a l'Anglaise.
California Salmon, garnished a la Richelien.
Lake Superior White Fish a la Canrobert.
Tomatoes. Cucumbers.
Ribs of Beef a la Cardinal.
Saddle South Down Mutton.
Roast Ham Ornamented.

Roast Turkey. Cranberry Jelly.

Spring Chicken. Roasted Boned Turkey aux Truffles en aspic
gelee.

Croquettes of Chicken en Pyramids, Filet de Bouf a la Francaise. French Lobsters in Shell. Soft Shell Crabs. Spiced Oysters. Chicken Salad, Potato Salad, Shrimp Salad.
Roman Punch.
Wild Pigeons a la Princess Royale, Becassines
Rotis a l'Anglaise.
Assorted Cakes, Charlotte Russe, Wine Jelly,
Champagne Jelly, Vanilla Ice Cream,

Assorted Cakes, Charlotte Russe, Wine Jelly, Champagne Jelly, Vanilla Ice Cream, Orange Ice, Harlequin Cream, Peaches, Bananas, Strawberries, Coffee, Stilton Cheese.

Dewey & Kelly, Caterers.

On the reverse of the card was the following suggestive stanza:

There are bonds of all sorts in this world of ours, Fetters of friendship and ties of flowers,
And true lovers' knots, I ween;
The boy and the girl are bound by a kiss,
But there's never a bond of old friends like this—
We have drunk from the same canteen.

The toast list was printed on satin, and on the reverse was a miniature representation of the old army blanket.

The order of exercises was an exquisite piece of work. On one leaf was a reminder of "THEX," with the following stanza:

"Then shook the hills with thunder riven, Then rushed the steed to battle driven, And louder than the bolts of heaven Far flashed the dread artillery."

"Now" was portrayed on the next page:

"Now there's peace on the shore, Now there's calm on the sea; Fill a glass to the heroes Whose swords kept us free."

There was also in contrast a plan of operations of the Army of the Potomac in 1862, and a "plan of operations" or diagram of the tables in 1882.

During the "discussion" of the excellent viands, the band in the gallery played several beautiful selections.

All being in their places the Presument said:

Before proceeding with the dinner I ask Chaplain Taylor to invoke God's blessing.

THE BLESSING.

Father of all mankind, we pray Thy blessing upon our food, as thus we haply cat and drink again in unity and love. Preserve to our use all the blessings of Thy providence, and when we have completed our part in Thy earthly governments bring us to the great feast of Heaven in Thy kingdom, for the Redeemer's sake. Amen.

The guests seated at the tables then proceeded to make a well organized attack upon the excellent rations provided, in which they were encouraged by inspiring music from the band stationed in the gallery.

The repast concluded, President Devens, rising, said:

ADDRESS OF GENERAL DEVENS.

COMRADES: It is twenty-one years since the battle summons, when the land was filled with the sounds of preparations for that conflict on whose issue the integrity of the Union was staked. There were not wanting those who said, "Let the wayward sisters go in peace," but the instinct of the people had told them that it was by the Union these States had become great together, and they had answered, "The United States are a nation, and as such can subdue and punish traitors." [Applause.] The boys of that day are middle aged men, and its middle aged men reluctantly acknowledge that they grow old.

It is not my purpose to enter upon a eulogy of the Army of the Potomac, to detail its achievements, far less to compare it with other armies. One fact settles its place in the struggle when it is remembered that the official archives of the government, as published, show that of all the men who fell in battle during the war sixty per cent. belonged to the Army of the Potomac. [Applause.] It is a terrible and bloody, but it is a decisive test of the part it bore and of the place it occupied. That great army has passed away. No more will its bugles with their reveilles salute the coming day; no more will its rolling drams proclaim the advancing night. Its cannon have uttered their last note of defiance or victory. Proudly we have surrendered its just fame to the great tribunal of history. Before that let its deeds be judged; we do not fear the result. [Applause.]

We that are its survivors would gladly be worthy still in our places in civil life of the grand recollections with which that army is associated. If we have been good soldiers in the past we would be animated to higher and loftier purposes in the future. The enemies of the republic come no more with floating banners or with serried ranks, but every time has its trials and its duties, and brave men are always needed.

The true knights are not those alone who bear the red cross visibly upon their breast, but all whose faith is sincere, whose hearts are pure, whose courage is high. [Applause.]

All the obligations and duties are upon us still that we took when we stood in our ranks together. The country has the right to look to us still for faithful service as citizens. Whatever differences of opinion may exist, we will unite always in the desire to sustain the true honor and glory of the country. We will do the right as it shall be given to each to see the right, and we will strive to be as one in fidelity to duty, in loyalty to liberty, and in devotion to the country which is the common mother of us all.

I will pursue these remarks no further, but will propose the toast—"The President of the United States," to which ex-Governor BEVERIDGE will respond. [Great applause.]

Governor Beveringe:

GENTLEMEN: All rise to the toast to the President of the United States.

 $\Lambda \mathrm{mid}$ loud cheers and great applause the banqueters arose and drank the toast standing.

ADDRESS OF EX GOVERNOR BEVERIDGE.

Mr. President: When the commanding general sees his front line wavering and broken, in his desperation he orders up his reserves and throws them into the breach.

This, sir, is somewhat the situation of affairs this evening. Your humble speaker is thrown into the break made by the absence of the honorable Secretary of War.

I may fail to entertain this audience. If I can only hold the front line steady and firm, and render possible a right royal good time at this banquet feast, I shall be satisfied.

The President of the United States, like the Queen of England, never dies—Our fathers wisely provided that the office should continue. It lives with the Constitution, is imperishable as the government, is everlasting as the Union.

The chief magistrate's term expires—the man dies; the choice of the people is gathered unto his fathers—but the office is immor-

tal as liberty. [Applause.]

It comes not by descent, it is not an inheritance, it cannot be transmitted by deed of testament. No man is born President, nor can the astute ambitious politician, by his wily arts, nor the conquering hero by arms, seize the royal diadem, exercise its high prerogatives, enjoy its distinguished honors, and rejoice in its marvellous splendors. The people created the office, and the people make

Presidents. Men for their wisdom, for their patriotism, for their brilliant civic services, for their gallant, heroicachievements on the field, have been called to this high office by the voice of the people familiansel; and this is the way, the only grand highway, to the office of President of the United States of America. Let any man dare any other way, and an army mightier than the Army of the Potomac, mightier than the Grand Army of the Union, would leap from the earth, all officered, armed, and equipped, to thwart the mad attempt. One great beauty of the way is, it is the way of peace. Flowers border it, green trees overshadow it, the blue heavens bend over it, and the sunlight gladdens it. No army has ever marched along this way. It has never been tracked with blood, it has never been devastated by war, it has never been upheaved by revolution. Another beauty is, it is a free way. It imposes no toll, it has no privileges—it is open to all. The highest and lowest can travel thereon, and the poor, obscure, unknown boy, in the persons of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, ULYSSES S. GRANT, and JAMES A. GARFIELD [great applause] have travelled along this way, and made it all luminous and glorious by their lives and acts. [Applause.]

To travel on this way is worthy the noblest ambition—the loftiest aspirations of every citizen of the republic. The office of President of the United States is the highest office in the gift of the American people. It is the highest honor that can be bestowed upon an American citizen. To wear this simple civic wreath is far more honorable than to wear the gilded crowns of Europe or the glittering diadems of the ages gone by. [Applause.]

Mark, too, the long line of illustrions men who have honored this office through the century of our national existence. I need not name them, yet, Mr. President, I may be permitted here, in this presence, amid my comrades of the Army of the Potomac, before this vast audience of ladies and gentlemen, encircled by these portraits of heroes living and dead, enchanted by these beautiful creatures of taste and art, festooned in by those emblems of national life and glory, canopied by the red, the white, and the blue, and beneath that ship of roses, the old Constitution, floating and rocking in the upper deep [applause], to speak, with reverence and gratitude, the names of Washington, Lincoln, Garfield, and Grant, [applause]—names that live, and will forever live in American history; names that are cherished, and will be cherished in the hearts of the American people twenty centuries hence, long after the monuments of brass and marble expected to perpetuate their memories and deeds shall have mouldered into dust. [Applause.]

Mr. President, filling, as I do this evening, the place assigned a cabinet minister representing two administrations, I may very appropriately speak of the chief magistrate now honoring the office of the President of the United States and his lamented predecessor. By his poverty in childhood, by his sufferings in boyhood, by his struggles in manhood, by his services on the field and in Congress, by his devotion to duty and truth, by his fidelity to liberty and the right, by his manliness of character, by his integrity of purpose, by his generosity of soul, by his Christian forbearance, by his love of home, by his tenderness to wife and mother, by his heroic sufferings in his last, long, lingering illness, and by his sad, untimely death, JAMES A. GARFIELD [applause] enshrined himself in the hearts of the American people. He is gone. Let our comrade rest in peace.

When the assassin fired the fatal shot never was a man so shamefully and so wrongfully assailed as CHESTER A. ARTHUR. During the long sickness of the President, all through that dreadful ordeal, when the heart of the nation was palpitating between hope and fear, CHESTER A. ARTHUR acquitted himself with such a delicate sense of propriety that his conduct elicited even the admiration of

his enemies. [Applause.]

With a nation bowed down in deepest sorrow and in tears, weeping around the last resting place of the departed President, he assumes, under the Constitution, the office of President of the United States.

Intelligent and cultured, simple and courteous in his manners, patriotic in his motives, versed in politics, endowed with great executive ability, I bespeak for Chester A. Arthur a successful and brilliant administration, an administration of peace, prosperity, and happiness to the American people—an administration that will soften the asperities of political strife, assuage the animosities of war, and bind all sections of our great country in closer and stronger ties of fraternity and patriotism under the old flags of our fathers.

And in this mission of prosperity, peace, and love the Army of the Potomac bids the President of the United States "God speed."

Near the close of his address Governor Beveribee was suddenly attacked with vertigo, and was obliged to retire to the anterion. Later the President announced that the attack had passed, and nothing more was to be feared from it.

THE PRESIDENT:

Comrades: I announce as the second toast, "Our Country," and I ask to respond to it ex-President Hayes. [Great applause.]

ADDRESS OF EX-PRESIDENT HAYES.

Military services are not apt to be underrated. Certainly this country does not neglect the men who have fought her battles.

We may not always see unterring wisdom in the apportionment of the rewards and honors bestowed, but taken altogether their aggregate must be accepted as an ample, and, perhaps, a generous recompense for the services rendered, [Applense.] It will not, however, I trust, be out of place to notice briefly some of the comments which are often made on warlike achievements. It is said that the pen is mightier than the sword, and that peace hath her victories no less renowned than those of war. The general facts embodied in these familiar quotations no one will call in question. The pen, taken as the symbol of the press, the pulpit, and the forum, is an agency in human progress which possesses a vast and beneficial power. Peace, and the works of peace, contain, carry forward, and enlarge the best blessing which Providence allots to men on But selfish ambition and gigantic crimes of oppression and despotism always rest upon and resort to force. They can be met and vanquished only by force. This is war! Hence it often comes to pass in human history that liberty and justice, and the enjoyment of independence and manhood, are the results of war.

The members of a society like this, based on the friendships and associations of army life, to whom the four years spent in fighting for union and freedom is the most interesting period of their lives, will consider with peculiar satisfaction the question, What does the United States—what does our country owe to the issues of war?

Of all the most valuable and inspiring facts, ideas, and sentiments which are wrapped up in the phrase "Our Country," how large a part is the fruit of war! I do not undertake to make even a summary of what is included in the sentiment "Our Country." Consider a few of its more obvious elements.

Our country embraces within its limits more than three million five hundred thousand square miles—an area about as large as all Europe with its adjacent islands. More than three million miles of this territory is compact and bound together by one hundred thousand miles of railway, and by interior navigable waters, and telegraph lines almost beyond computation. [Applause.] In the words of John Bright, "it stretches from the frozen north, in almost unbroken line, to the glowing south; and from the wild billows of the Atlantic westward to the calmer waters of the Pacific main." It occupies in soil, climate, and resources the best part of the best continent. [Applause.] Its whole vast area is open to unrestricted and untaxed commerce, and, without the expense of large armies and navies, is dedicated to perpetual peace. It bears one name, has one destiny and one hope, and is united forever under one flag. [Applause.]

It has more than fifty millions of people, with advantages of education, employment, and the means of happiness and progress more widely and justly distributed than the world has ever seen before. To this population all other civilized nations are contributing a stream of young, vigorous, and enterprising immigrants—a stream constantly flowing and constantly increasing.

It has institutions so free and equal that under them every man has a right to be counted on every public question, and the constitution, laws, and government, in their letter and spirit, and in their administration also, must in the long run be precisely such as the

people deserve to have. [Applause.]

Our country is the youngest of the nations, but our history, short as it is, furnishes some of the most illustrious events in the secular history of mankind. The achievement of independence and the establishment of popular self-government, of national unity and emancipation, are great events linked with noble names and deeds, and with a progress in solid prosperity enjoyed by no other country in any age. [Applause.]

Now, my friends, it will hardly be claimed that those great results which united to form our country, as it now is, are the works

of peace or the achievements of the pen.

His countrymen will never forget Mr. Webster's defence, in his famous debate with Hayne, of the true doctrine of the constitution on the relation between the States and the nation: nor how ably he vindicated the popular conviction that the allegiance of the citizen is due not to a part but to the whole; not to a State but to the nation. Edward Everett, a few years before the rebellion, alluding to that debate, made this declaration: "From the wars of the Assyrian kings . . . down to that now raging . . . there was never a battle fought whose consequences were more important to humanity. . . . Better had Alexander perished in the Granicus; better had Nelson fallen at the mouth of the Nile, or Napoleon on the field of Marengo, than that one link should part in the golden chain which binds this Union together, or the blessings of a peaceful confederacy be exchanged for the secular curses of a border war."

Mr. EVERETT did not overstate the value of the Union, but he lived long enough to learn that the power of argument and the matchless eloquence of Mr. Webster could not establish the supremacy of the national government, nor save the Union when secession and slavery took up arms against them. It is now plain that there was no refuge from disunion in the paths of peace; no escape from slavery but war; and no way to maintain a general government strong enough to uphold its authority, to enforce the laws, and to preserve the Union, but an appeal to the god of battles. [Applause.]

LINCOLN, the central figure of the war, at the head of the loyal armies of the Union, not with the pen alone, but with the pen and the sword, trusting always in God, got us out of the wilderness, and saved for us and for mankind that immeasurable blessing—our country. [Applause.]

It is your happiness, gentlemen, to have served in the Army of the Potomac during the great and inevitable conflict. That army was at the beginning of the struggle the largest army of the Union, and at the end of the war it was our oldest, and still our largest army. [Applause.] Its history is an epitome of the history of the war. During all of those long and anxious years it stood guard over the national capital and over the commercial cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, points essential to our country's life. At the same time it never ceased to threaten and attack the capital of the Confederacy and the Army of Virginia under LEE. The destruction of the Army of the Potomac would have been, according to human foresight, the loss of the Union cause. Its complete success was the overthrow of the confederacy. planse. I the suffered the first defeat, it won the last victory. In the face of unparalleled discouragement and disaster, it remained intact with faith and spirit unbroken, firm and confident, as if penetrated by a consciousness that the good cause was in its keeping. Gettysburg is on its banners. [Applause.] Richmond and the surrender of Lee complete its history. [Applause.]

I wish to thank the Society for their kindness, and in-closing to say that among my most cherished recollections of the war is the fact that it was my privilege and good fortune in one short campaign, on the march and in the battle, to touch elbows with the brave men of the Army of the Potomac.

The band played "America," while cheers rent the air.

THE PRESIDENT:

COMRADES:—I will announce as the third regular toast the "Army and the Navy," and I call on General Sickles to respond.

ADDRESS OF GENERAL SICKLES.

Our distinguished friend, ex-President HAYES, has already, in a graceful and fitting speech, responded for the Army and the Navy, and if he has left anything to be said, Detroit has said that thing to-day. [Applause.] Indeed, I feel and have felt through this magnificent reception given to the Army of the Potomac, as if in a dream. I feel as if twenty-one years had not elapsed since the Army of the Potomac was created; as if seventeen years had not transpired

since it was disbanded. Rather, it would seem that we are just now to day returning from the fields of our final triumph, such has been the enthusiasm with which this beautiful, patriotic city has received and welcomed us with open hearts and extended hands. [Applause and cries of "Louder."]

I notice that some of my friends in the rear end of the hall are crying "Louder!" They seem to forget, in the first place, that one of our speakers has already been carried from the field, wounded. in his attempt to respond to that call of "Louder." When I hear my friend say that it reminds me of a story. When George IV, was crowned, and you all remember that he was a splendid prince, all England went down to London to see the coronation. Among the pilgrims was an old Scotchwoman, who walked a long way to see the ceremony, and who took infinite pains to get a good place at the Strand to see the king. Presently the procession moved along, and all eyes were turned towards him. She said, "Where is the king?" They all said, "Why, there." "Why, he is no bigger than my Johnnie," said she, " and I thought to see a man as big as a hoos!" [Laughter.] So I think my friends down there in the annexed territory [laughter], at the lower end of the hall, fancy that the speakers are run by steam engines in their attempts to be heard.

I saw to-day a very handsome detachment of the Army of the United States; because, of course, when we speak of the Armvand Navy of the United States, we are not confined to the small force that constitute our peace establishment. [Applause.] We must remember that greater, grander force which necessity in this country can always summon to the field, and which in times of peace folds its arms and conceals its giant power. We must remember the militia force when we speak of the Army of the United States. [Applause.] I am sure that you will all join with me in words of highest commendation for the military display we witnessed this morning. It was well ordered; it was brilliant. [Applause.] I heard General Sheridan say what he thought of it. [Applause.] But I shall not communicate to you what he said. [Prolonged laughter.] I have no authority to speak for him. He is here to speak for himself. You ask him, and do not forget it, and do not let him disobey orders. [Applause.]

The Army and Navy of the United States are closely associated with the brilliant history and progress of the republic during the past century. Washington and his illustrious successors in the command of the army have impressed their character upon the service. Paul Jones, Perry, Decatur and Bainbridge, McDonough and Farragut have made our navy respected on every sea.

Besides the influence of commanding officers, the army and navy of every nation reflect the genius of the people they represent and serve. Happily, the army and navy of the United States have always been loyal to the government and obedient to the laws of the land. We have had no practorian guards, no janizaries, no military pronunciamentos. If we have suffered the calamities of civil war, neither the army nor navy is responsible for the conflict. The army and navy, aided by the forces of France, established the independence of the United States, after a war of seven years with England and her Indian and German allies.

In the second war with England, again aided by savage allies from 1812 to 1815, the army and navy successfully maintained the principle of the "freedom of the seas," which the United States were the first to proclaim and defend.

In our conflicts with the African powers, on the Mediterranean coasts, in defence of the same principle, our navy added to its renown.

In the war with Mexico, the army and navy achieved the conquest of a powerful nation in a few brief campaigns, gaining a series of victories unexampled since the campaigns of Casar, considering the forces employed, the extent of the lines of operation, and the means of resistance possessed by the enemy.

In the civil war, from 1861 to 1865, the army and navy sustained the Union at the cost of the greatest struggle recorded in history. The recovery of the vast territory under the Confederate flag was pronounced *impossible* by all the great military authorities of the Old World, and by some of our own at home. But it was done; and done by the army and navy.

For a century the army has protected and advanced our frontier against the most formidable of all the savage foes of civilization. The history of our Indian wars is yet to be written.

I have said that the American army is always loyal, and its chiefs always obedient to the government. Let me give one or two examples.

When General Scott completed the conquest of Mexico, by taking its capital, after a series of brilliant operations on the line from Vera Cruz to Molino Del Rey, he was invited by the principal inhabitants to take upon himself the government of the country, as dictator or president. He declined the offer, so tempting to military ambition, held his conquests without spoliation or profit, subject to the order of President Polk, and returned home poor in everything but honor, to be made the target of Marcy and the politicians.

One more instance: In the darkest hour of the Union, after the failure of the peninsular campaign, after the defeat of Pope in 1862, and while Lee was marching to invade the north unopposed, McClellan was asked to reassume the command of the Army of the Potomac. [Applause,] He might have dictated any terms,

even a provisional government as conditions of his assent. He demanded nothing. I saw him as he met President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton, attended by a single aide-de-camp. As he mounted his horse once more the leader of an army singularly devoted to his person, I asked him what guarantees he had for the future. "None," he replied. After defeating LEE at Antietam and saving the North from invasion, he was soon afterwards again superseded, and without a murmur gave up his command.

From Saratoga to the bloody deek and tottering masts of the Bon Homme Richard; from New Orleans to the Constitution; from Cherubusco to Lake Erie; from Vera Cruz to Winchester; from Gettysburg to the Golden Horn of the Pacific and the little Monitor at Hampton Roads; from the sinking batteries of the Congress to the midnight thunders of Vicksburg; from the cloud-wrapped shrouds of the Hartford, where FARRAGUT inspired victory [applause], to the apple tree at Appointation, where Grant dictated peace, the army and navy of the United States have made volumes of glorious history, and have given to the world imperishable examples of fidelity and honor.

The strains of the "Red. White, and Blue," mingled with the plaudits of those who were gathered in front of the table of the honorary guests.

THE PRESIDENT:

COMRADES: The motto of the State of Michigan, if I rightly recollect, is, "If you seek a pleasant Peninsula, look around you."

Those of us who have had the pleasure of passing the last two days here will certainly agree that we have passed them upon a most pleasant peninsula. Michigan is a great, fertile, rich, and prosperous State. But it is better than a fertile and rich State, because it is a State that produces great and noble men. You all listened yesterday evening to the speech of my friend the Governor, in which he described the number of men sent forth to battle, and of that number a very large share came to the Army of the Potomac, more than twelve infantry regiments and three cavalry regiments, and I am sure you will all join me in the toast to the patriotic State of Michigan. [Applause.] I ask Governor JEROME to respond.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR JEROME.

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC: For this very kindly reception I can but return my thanks. A few moments since I heard something which was entirely in harmony with my sense of propriety on such an occasion as this, when I heard the good men who served in the war cry "Sheridan!

Sheridan!" Had I my own way on this occasion, I should rule out every civilian who attempted to address this audience, and I would confine it to men who could call you comrades.

But, sir, while we are considering the achievements of the war. and the glorious results accomplished by the armies of the whole loyal part of this country, I do claim that Michigan has a prominent part and place in it. This occasion, the presence of such distinguished soldiers as I see about me, brings to my mind that any man who speaks upon this occasion, and especially for Michigan, can hardly do himself credit without he says something of the men who went from Michigan, and of their deeds upon the field. When this war was about to break upon us the good citizens of Michigan were divided upon but one subject that I now remember. A portion of them, strengthened by patriotism and love of country, and endowed with a large amount of courage, wanted to go to war, and the balance wanted them to go. [Laughter.] It was my fortune, be it good or bad, to belong to the latter class; hence the embarrassment of speaking of those noble deeds and achievements of our soldiers when they got to the front. It occurs to me that it is better for me to refer with pride to the record that those men made, simply to call attention to what is more familiar to you than any other class of men I know, and leave the matter for the present.

I belong, as I said before, to that numerous branch of the citizens of Michigan who attended to home matters. I trust I will be pardoned if I speak of what we did at home. In the first place we only considered and weighed the threatening clouds that were coming over this country portending war; we settled all constitutional questions, and decided that if anybody dare assail the integrity of the government he would get hurt. [Applause.] Having settled that, we sent one of the first regiments that went from the west of the Alleghanies. Michigan served in almost every important engagement from the first Bull Run to Appomattox. Not contented with sending the quota of men, with the aid of a most patriotic Governor that Michigan was honored with at that time, under the inspiration, and advice, and patriotic support of our Governor, when good Father Abraham called for more troops, he spent no time, nor was there any time lost, in Michigan cavilling about our quota. [Applause.] We sent every man that we were invited to send, and we sent no scabs. [Applause.] sent men, and when they got to the front they did their duty. Before that conflict ended, Michigan sent to the front (it is a little unfair to say that), but Michigan had credited upon the rolls of the army for enlistment a number almost equal to one-eighth of the entire population of the State-men, women, and children-sending those men to the front, properly organized, properly officered, possessed of courage, skill, and energy. We did more: we turned our attention to the taking care of the widows and the children that were left behind. Then came another phase of the contest. army could not be sustained in the field without we had good loyal men in Congress to vote the supplies, and invent the way of furnishing money to carry it on. It causes me great pride to say, that during the entire contest we never had a man in the Senate of the United States, nor in the House of Representatives, that cast his votes on the side to obstruct the progress of the army. [Applause.] We were not content to send passive men, but we sent men that were the true friends of the government. We sent men that the government liked to advise with, and they always could depend upon them. We had in the Senate CHANDLER and How ARD. [Great applause.] They were fair types in sentiment of what was left at home. I believe that no State stood better at the executive department of this government than did Michigan. was my proud privilege to hear the chief war officer of the government state, addressing the then Governor of Michigan, that he desired to thank the State, through its governor, for the part it He said that the State of Michigan gave the govtook in the war. ernment less trouble in filling its quota than any other State in the He said that when the men got into the field they were better prepared to fight than the men of any other State. I think he exaggerated a little, but we are glad to take the whole credit. He spoke of our members of Congress, and when he reached our senators he said they were among the best advisers the government had during the whole struggle. Our soldiers were in every engagement of importance through Virginia, through the Carolinas, through Pennsylvania, through the West, and the evidence comes to us from those who commanded them, that upon every field they did their duty. I must say, in honesty, that there was one occasion when their fair name and record for probity came very nearly getting tarnished. After the war had substantially closed, one of our regiments was passing through the State of Texas, and chanced to biyouac near a ranch that should have had a large supply of poultry. Some one asked the good lady who owned that ranch if she was not afraid of having these soldiers so near, that her chicken roost would be robbed. She said by no means, that there had not been a chicken on that ranch since GRANT's old Illinois regiment passed through. [Laughter.]

I have another thing to say, that during that awful conflict many of our men were seized as prisoners. They were confined in those terrible prisons of the South, and so far we have no record of a Michigan man ever deserting his flag, hoping thereby to gain his liberty. This much for what Michigan men did. When they came home they laid off the habiliments of war and entered into and became part of the civil polify at home, and have become the best business men we have in the State. Many came home who, from wounds and disease received and contracted in the war, were not able to care for themselves. The legislature of our State promptly made provision to care for every old soldier who was unable to care for himself. I believe that in their votes in Congress every Michigan man has voted steadily and firmly as he believed was right, to give them bounties and back pension.

Now, Mr. President, let me say that among the most pleasant occasions I have witnessed of the reunion of soldiers, none has honored the State more than this. If your stay among us has been pleasant to you; if you think what has been done for you has been done commensurate with the occasion, the State of Michigan, its citizens, one and all, are glad you came. [Applause.]

A double male quartet on the stage here sang very effectively "Michigan, my Michigan!" an adaptation to the tune of "Lanriger Horatius."

THE PRESIDENT:

I should be glad to preface the next toast, comrades, by some remarks, but 1 refrain, from the simple impossibility of doing justice to the subject. After the splendid reception we have had in this city to-day, so cordial, so generous, so enthusiastic, it is impossible for me lightly to express our thanks. We certainly wish this city greater growth, greater prosperity, but it is impossible to wish her greater hospitality. [Applause.]

I have the pleasure of giving as the next toast, "The City of Detroit," and will ask his Honor the Mayor to respond. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF MAYOR THOMPSON.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: It was always customary in the Army of the Potomac, when a regiment had been under fire for some time, and had nearly expended its ammunition, to relieve it with a fresh regiment. Now, I fired away pretty much all my ammunition last evening, and if it was not that our commissariat department was so well supplied, I would call for a relief. Your Society, like Capt. Dalgetty, evidently believes in "preventing the garrison." In addition to the many victories inscribed on your banners you should emblazon Detroit [applause], for there is no doubt about it—you have captured the city. In fact it capitulated on your first approach, and I rather suspect that some of my bachelor friends will breathe freer when you have evacuated the place. We

have suffered a good deal already from the forays and depredations of the officers stationed at Fort Wayne, some three miles below the city. I have always heard it said that Detroit was a favorite post among army officers, and I can easily believe it to be so, for all that come here unattached get married. [Laughter.]

The early history and traditions of Detroit were essentially military. It was founded by Cadillac, as a French military post in 1701, transferred to the English in 1760, and was occupied by British troops during the revolutionary war. In 1796, it was taken possession of by General Wayne's army, and for the first time in Michigan the Stars and Stripes were unfurled. [Applause.] In 1812 it was surrendered by General Hull, and retaken by the Americans in the following year.

Twice it has been besieged by the Indians: once captured in war, once burned to the ground, and it has been the scene of twelve horrid massacres.

What shall I say of the Detroit of to-day? Since 1810, when it contained but seven hundred and seventy people, it has almost doubled its population in every decade of years, until at present it numbers a population of one hundred and twenty-five thousand. You have seen Detroit with her broad avenues, spacious residences, her churches, schools, public buildings, manufactures, etc., the abounding evidences of her enterprise, wealth, cultivation, progress, and prosperity. It will ill become me to sound her praises,

and you must judge of her for yourselves. [Applause.]

But Detroit has also its humorous features. Who has not heard of that ancient worthy BIJAH JOY, the big jolly policeman of the Central Station? Here, also, is located the celebrated Lime-kiln club; and who has not read the quaint speeches of Sir Isaac Wal-POLE. BRUDDER CINNAMON CARTER, and ELDER SHOTWELL? Their names have become as familiar in the land as household words. We have also a literary celebrity, by name M. Quad, who as a humorist should rank with Artemus Ward and Mark Twain. From chronicling the debates of the Lime-kiln Club he has lately turned his attention to writing a serial history of the rebellion, which I think should be entitled "How the South Conquered the North." I have read SWINTON'S "Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac," and as a youthful staff officer bore an humble part in many of the battles of the Army of the Potomac, but I have only lately learned that Lee, metaphorically speaking, always mopped up the floor with the Army of the Potomac, except at Gettysburg, which QUAD considers a drawn battle [laughter]; and that in all the battles hecatombs of Northern soldiers were always slain with the loss of but a few haversacks and canteens to the rebel army. When last heard from QUAD was describing how BRAGG beat ROSECRANS at Chattanooga, and I am curiously looking forward to see how he will treat the operations of Generals Grant and Sherman. For, General Grant (turning to that gentleman), I have always taken a great interest in your fortunes, and I tremble for your military laurels when M. Quad gets after you in the *Detroit Free Press*.

For a truthful, accurate, critical, analytical, exegetical history of the war I commend you to read M. QUAD'S version, and when you have finished you will be surprised that any of you survived to come home. [Laughter.]

Our city has entertained many distinguished guests—statesmen, scholars, generals, and soldiers, but has never entertained guests that she delighted more to honor than her honored guests the Society of the Army of the Potomac; and I trust I may be permitted to hope that you will take home with you pleasant memories and recollections of the City of the Straits. [Great applause.]

After "The Star Spangled Banner" by the band, three cheers for "The Fair City of the Straits" were proposed, and given with much enthusiasm.

THE PRESIDENT:

COMRADES: I now give you the toast to the "Army of the Potomac," and call upon General LUTHER S. TROWBRIDGE to respond. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF GENERAL TROWBRIDGE.

Mr. Chairman and Comrades of the Army of the Potomac: Upon an occasion so notable as this; before a company so distinguished; on a theme so many times illuminated by the genius of some of the foremost men of our time; it should be but small occasion for surprise were I to find myself much at a loss for appropriate thoughts or fitting words.

The Army of the Potomae! How large the theme! How vast the subject! What volumes of eventful history lie wrapped in these few words, and at their mention what thrilling memories come crowding thick and fast upon us! Memories of hardships cheerfully endured, of dangers bravely met, of victories nobly won! Surely it cannot be expected that I will, even in the smallest way, attempt a review of the history of this Grand Army; and yet there are a few thoughts growing out of its history to which I desire to ask your attention.

Were I called upon to point out the cause of some of the chief misfortunes of that army, I should say that it lay in a fundamental mistake of its first commander. I do not refer to that distinguished man whose genius, gathering together the hastily collected masses of our undisciplined, inexperienced citizen soldiery, under the steady blows and fires of rigorous discipline, forged them into a shapely, solid, compact mass, a mass which, hardened and toughened by the heavier blows and fiercer fires of war's great furnace, was to become in the hands of another a ponderous weapon for the breaking down of the ramparts of a great rebellion. [Applause.] I do not refer to that distinguished soldier who, hastily gathering the scattered fragments of a defeated army, led them to glorious victory over an exultant enemy on the fields of South Mountain and Antietam. [Applause.]

The commander to which I refer was a different character. Without military training or education, he assumed to know beyond the possibility of mistake how the war for the Union should be conducted. Without experience himself, he cared little for the experience of others. He made his headquarters principally in New York, but he issued his orders from all parts of the land. His name was General Opinion, and he had General Expectation for chief of staff.

This noisy commander issued but one order, the only one he knew, the only one in his opinion worth knowing, and he never found that in any book on military tactics. That order was "On to Richmond!" The manner of executing that order was a matter of detail about which this commander did not greatly trouble himself. Indeed, upon that subject his own opinion varied from day to day. One day the water route was the best, and the next the overland route was the thing. Indeed, had he been asked the plain question how to get to Richmond, he probably would have given the profound answer, "The way to get to Richmond is to go there." At all events it is certain that by any route this commander had never thought of moving by the left flank. [Applause.]

Now, Mr. Chairman, this cry of "On to Richmond" may have served well enough as a war cry, but as a piece of military strategy it was a mistake. Undoubtedly Richmond had a certain degree of strategic importance. So had other places; and it may be well questioned whether the strategic importance of Richmond was as great as that of Vicksburg, or greater than that of Chattanooga or Atlanta, while its importance as the Confederate capital was greatly It is true that the Confederate Government hapover-estimated. pened to be boarding there at that time, but it could have boarded anywhere else just as well. This was abundantly shown in the spring of 1865. You all remember how, when General Weitzel thought, one fine April morning, that he would take up his quarters in Richmond, the Confederate Government in great disgust hastily packed its carpet bag and started out to find another boarding place. [Laughter.] The Confederate authorities were ready for any

desperate venture, and they sought a place in which to die. The very last ditch was wanted, but the last ditch had become a lost ditch, and they could not find it, though they sought it carefully with tears. [Applause.]

But, sir, while Richmond as a capital was a little importance, Washington, as a capital, was all importance. The loss of Richmond would have had but slight effect on the Confederate cause so long as its great armies were in the field. The loss of Washington to the Union cause would have been a blow well nigh fatal. And thus the Army of the Potomac had imposed on it a duty which embarrassed no other army. It must tight a defensive as well as an aggressive campaign. It must, so to speak, face both ways. While pressing forward for the Confederate capital it must keep a sharp lookout for the safety of its own capital, and that fact became at once an indispensable condition of all its movements. I do not care sir, to go into details to show how the sense of this ever present overshadowing necessity tended to prevent the full realization of important successes. Neither do 1 wish to magnify unduly the other thought to which I have given brief expression; but I think I shall not be far wrong in saving that for the first three years of the war the Army of the Potomac was too much dominated by the thought of having Richmond for its objective point.

Meanwhile through the murky clouds of war a new star had appeared in the military firmament. This star rose in the West. Slowly but steadily rising it had east wider and wider the light of its huminous rays, until its unparalleled splendors had lightened and brightened the whole western sky. [Applause.] With high hopes and throbbing hearts wise men had followed that star, and when it moved to the East and settled over the Army of the Potomac, they thanked God and took courage. At once a new thought is given to the Army of the Potomae: "My objective point is the Confederate Army. [Applause.] I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." [Applause.] And the army, like a great camp meeting, shouted "Amen." [Applause.] General Opinion had to keep still, and General Expectation had to wait. Then indeed was presented to the country a grand spectacle. A great army with a leader worthy of its highest hopes, and a great leader with an army worthy of his fullest confidence, marching forth to defend the nation's capital by overthrowing the nation's foes. [Applause.]

Together they went into the Wilderness, and there in those dismal shades this grand army had full opportunity to show the material of which it was composed. Hardened and toughened by the heavy blows and fierce fires to which it had been exposed, it had the solidity of iron and the elasticity of steel; and though its long lines would sometimes bend far back under overwhelming pressure, yet

they never broke. [Applause.] And when, rising from its first bloodly repulse—instead of going to the rear to reorganize, it moved with unbroken ranks by the left flank toward the enemy's line of communication, no one knew better than General Lee that it was the beginning of the end. [Applause.] The man of destiny had come. [Applause.] The Army of the Potomae had laid hold upon its objective point; laid hold upon it with a grip which all the fierce blows of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Coal Harbor, and Petersburg should not for one moment loosen. A grip as pitiless as death, as inexorable as fate. I need not detain you with a recital of the details of that marvellous campaign; how the Army of the Potomac, with a vigilance which never ceased, with a watchfulness which never slumbered nor slept, stretched out its left tlank like a great arm, tightening, tightening, ever tightening its relentless grip on the heroic army of Northern Virginia.

At last the day of final struggle comes, and the Army of the Potomae rises in the majesty of its power to throttle its great adversary. Before its magnificent advance the enemy gives away, and Richmond, once the great objective point of this grand army, lies prostrate, bleeding and deserted, at its feet. But what is the army doing now? Is it preparing for a grand triumphal entry into the captured city? Oh, no. It has other work on hand. A new thought is given to it. The beginning of victory furnishes no good time for rest. Now if ever, now more than ever, is the time for quick and heavy blows; now is the time to "push things." [Applause.] To the Army of the Potomac Richmond is nothing. Appointatox everything. [Applause.] Press on ye gallant men. Forward the left! Forward the right! Forward the whole line! Ride, Sheridan, ride! [Applause.] Strike, Custer, strike! On, Hancock, on! Flash, ye sabres! Blaze, ve muskets! Roar and smoke, ye great guns! And, O, ye heroes of the rank and file, ye battle-scarred veterans of a hundred fights, push on, push on! One day more, one more struggle for your country and the cause of human liberty! But hold hold! Look! look! there comes a white flag. Hurrah! hurrah! The day is ours! The capital is safe! The Army of the Potomac has captured its objective point! [Great Applause.]

MUSIC.

THE PRESIDENT:

COMRADES: I spoke last night of the obligations we all feel towards the loyalty of the men of the North we left at home, and no men certainly were more valued by us than those who left behind them their names as the WAR GOVERNORS of their respective States.

I give you as our next toast "The Volunteers," and I can call on no one more properly than Governor Blair, the War Governor of this State. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF EX-GOVERNOR BLAIR.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: The first thought of the people of the United States is always "Liberty." From Plymouth Rock to Appomattox they have never wavered in their fidelity to this. If at times they have seemed to forget it, they have always returned speedily to it.

It is plain that liberty and a standing army do not abide in peace together, and knowing this our people have never been content to permit the regular army to become large enough to be a menace to any of their cherished ideas.

The army which this country cherishes and depends upon in all great emergencies is the Volunteers, and all our experience has proved that this army, as it has never failed us, so it never will fail us while there is virtue enough left in the country to make it worth preserving.

The volunteer army has carried us victoriously through four great wars, and it is ready for the next one, which, please God, will not come in our day.

We keep on foot the regulars to take care of the savages on the frontiers, to put down mobs, keep an inventory of Uncle Sam's guns and things, and look after such little jobs as occur in time of peace, which the Volunteers can't afford to leave their business to attend to.

But when it comes to such great matters as the war of the Revolution or putting down the great rebellion, the people of the United States just get right up together and go and attend to that themselves. [Applause.]

When that business is finished they return immediately to their farms and workshops and recommence the everlasting gabble about parties and politics, which after all is only their standing amusement

I have had occasion to know something about the Volunteers. They have been praised and toasted upon all sorts of occasions quite enough; but no merely mortal tongue can say anything of them better than they deserve.

We started out together in the political campaign of 1860, and elected ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the presidency. [Applause.] He was a man of peace if there ever was one, and I count him among the volunteers who died for the country, and his name will stand forever at the head of the roll.

It was not our intention to make war, and it was hard for the people to believe that there was to be war; but when it came the volunteers were up at once.

We all remember that wonderful uprising that has been so often described, and yet never was and never could be described at all. No one not actually engaged in it could ever have any idea of it.

I saw these men who knew nothing of war leave their homes by tens of thousands to join the armies of the Union and to take all the chances of that terrible conflict.

I followed them into those armies, into the enemy's country, into a deadly climate to which they were not accustomed; into the hospitals where they lay sick and dying, and into the camps which were very often like hospitals, and under all circumstances found their courage and fidelity unwavering.

They knew what they were fighting for, and had no idea of defeat. It was their own cause. The country was their country,

and the victory when it was won would be their victory.

The enthusiasm of the volunteers was not a momentary impulse, With the great body of them it was the result of settled convictions. There was a great crime and curse in the land. They had tried to deal with it without the shedding of blood, but that had failed, and they took up arms to make an end of it. And that they did.

That great army of American citizens was a liberating army. It went out singing "John Brown," "his soul is marching on," and it

came back keeping step to the same music. [Applause.]

It did not keep the field a moment longer than was necessary.

When its work was done it came joyfully home bringing the flags with it, deposited them in the State archives, and then dissolved and was no more seen.

They had no desire to become soldiers. They did not go out for that. They were citizens with arms in their hands to defend the rights and liberties of the citizens. That nobly done they returned and were citizens again; good citizens as any country ever had.

Need we praise the Volunteers? Their work is before you.

The mightiest nation on the globe, with the grandest possibilities ever conceived of, constitutes their column of victory.

As this nation moves steadily forward in its marvellous career of prosperity and happiness guaranteed by liberty, that column will continue to rise till it pierces the clouds, and will continue to proclaim the undying fame of the Volunteers.

It was a thinking army, that went to war with a purpose and

brought it home with them.

They had no malice—but plenty of wholesome indignation. They shot as they thought and voted as they shot. [Applause.]

The American army of Volunteers has taught the oppressed

people of all kinds with what vigor and success an intelligent and brave people, without military training, can defend its own rights and liberties.

Liberty is the birthright of mankind, and the Volunteers are its only sure support.

They are the natural foes of oppression in all lands the world over, and they carry the flag of the people, which shall at last be victorious everywhere. [Great applause.]

" When Johnny Comes Marching Home Again," was sung by the Glee Club, and the audience joined.

THE PRESIDENT:

COMRADES: Ex-President HAYES has well said in his remarks that the sword could do little without the pen, or the pen little without the sword. We are fortunate in having had as our Orator a gentleman able to fight well, write well, and speak well. I give you the "Orator of the Day," General Bragg, of Wisconsin. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF GENERAL BRAGG.

MR. President and Comrades: I rise in response to this toast as a conscript, not a volunteer. It has not yet happened to me to feel that an apology was due any one for the part taken by me during the war. But, speaking as a conscript, I represent a class who are credited with thinking more of home than battle, and hope to be pardoned therefore, if while this engagement, now waxing warm, is pending—memory calls to mind the white lips that kissed father, son, husband, brother, and lover good-by; and bid him, with choked utterances, go to the field and do his duty! And the ministering angels, who later brought sunshine and cheer to the dreary hospital, hovering over the cots of the sick and wounded—moistening the parched lips, and soothing the aching brow—and when the shadow of death settled upon the soldier, tenderly closed his eyes, and transmitted his last messages to the dear ones at home!

No soldier can ever forget them!

"God bless the noble women of America!" [Applause.]

THE PRESIDENT:

Comrades: I have the pleasure of introducing to you Professor E. Barrett Warman, who will recite for us a few lines of poetry, with which I am sure you will be interested.

Prof. Warman:

Probably all of you will remember the reunion of the Army of the Potomac which was held in Boston on the 12th of May, 1871. At that time a major of one of the regiments was asked by the colonel to attend, and the interview is described by BRETE HARTE'S characteristic poem.

Prof. Warman then recited the poem with excellent effects receiving the hearty sympathy of his hearers during its recital, and their hearty appliance at the close.

THE PRESIDENT:

COMRADES: The bard is always dear to the warrior, and the Roman authors have said that there are plenty of brave men who lived before Agamemnon, but they are all dead and gone into the long night, because they had no poet to celebrate their deeds.

The Army of the Potomac is more fortunate, for it has had a poet to sing its praises, and I give you the health of the Poet of to-day. [Applause.]

RESPONSE BY MR. O'REILLY.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: While I may have succeeded in writing a prosy poem, I know that I shall fail utterly in making a poetical speech; and while thanking you, soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, and thanking everybody in Detroit for their kind words for my work in the celebration, deeper thanks than I have earned, I also wish to express my envy of all the future poets of the Army of the Potomac. You know how to treat them, and I will leave it to those more eloquent than I to express the gratitude for the poetic art. [Applause.]

After music by the band the President said:

The next I have on the list is a request for the recitation of "Sheridan's Ride," by Prof. WARMAN. [Great applause.]

Prof. WARMAN then gave an excellent rendering of the well-known poem, the close of each verse of which was greeted with ringing applause.

When he had finished the hall was filled with loud calls for General Sheridan, and at length, in answer to the clamor, he rose, and mounting the table by request, spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF GENERAL SHERIDAN.

Mr. President and Comrades: I want to remind the audience that that black horse which has been spoken of in the poem came from

the State of Michigan; and I want to say to you, gentlemen, that the meeting here to-night has been very agreeable to me, not only because I have met with my comrades of the Army of the Potomac. but I have met here with the citizens or the city of Detroit, in the metropolis of the State of Michigan. I don't know whether you all know that I am indebted to the State of Michigan for the road I travelled on during the war. [Cheers.] The man who started me on that road is here to-night, and his name is Governor Blair. I remember my going down from St. Louis on a boat, seeking my fortune, or my destiny, or whatever was to happen, to Shiloh, just after General Grant had had his battle there. On the way down I was taken up by General Halleck, who had never been much in the field, and did not know how to take care of his men, and I made myself, as I thought, quite useful in pitching his tents and looking after his troops. The Second Michigan Cavalry was there. I had never met Governor Blair, and I don't know how he ever thought of me, but I got a short note early in the morning saving that he had appointed me Colonel in the Second Michigan Cavalry. I went to General Halleck, and he did not like to let me go, because he did not know who else to get to pitch headquarters, but late in the afternoon he said I could go; and I went over and took command of the Second Michigan Cavalry that night about 8 o'clock. I did not know a single officer of the regiment except General Hosmer, who was at the head of the procession. That night we started out and made one of the first raids in the rear of the enemy during the war. I responded to the Governor's consideration for me by fighting that regiment about fifty times during that month, and the result was that I became a Brigadier General. Of course when I got that appointment I grew out of the regiment, and finally entered the Army of the Potomac, and landed into a Michigan brigade commanded by General Custer, whose father I see here to-night. [Applause.] I think I had better let some one else tell what I did in the Army of the Potomac. I can only say, agreeing with the suggestion made by General Trow-BRIDGE to-night, that I considered the Confederacy its armies, and as soon as we destroyed the armies the Confederacy was gone. made that my objective point during the time I remained in the Army of the Potomac. I fought nearly every day, and I believe that the men who were with me always realized that we were successful because the Johnnies ran. [Cheers.] I made the Confederacy my objective point until we reached the Appointation, and I am very glad to say that I was the first man, with General Custer, who received the white flag that was sent out as a token of surrender. That white flag, I may say here, was a not very clean towel. [Great applause and laughter.]

When General Sheridan ceased speaking three cheers were

immediately proposed for him, and the hall resounded with the echoing response.

Colonel King here found Mr. Custer and led him to a seat on the platform.

General Grant was next called upon, and after declining to mount the table, spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF GENERAL GRANT.

MR. PRESIDENT: I cannot respond to your call to get upon the I am bad enough scared where I am. I have attended the Army meetings from Boston to Iowa, and I don't know but further West, and I have left every city where they have been held fully impressed with the hospitality of the City and State. I feel that it would be almost a blessing to be a native or a citizen of each of them as I have left them, but I have never expressed so strong a desire to make any change in regard to my citizenship until 1 have heard your Governor and your Mayor talk about your City and your State. [Applause and laughter.] All that we as guests have experienced bears out all their statements about both the City and State, and I am proud to relate a fact which I never before thought of claiming. and that is, I was once a citizen of Michigan and of Detroit. [Great applause.] At the time, I thought it was purely accidental, and I did not avail myself thoroughly of the benefits conferred upon me. but hereafter I shall claim that I was once a citizen of Detroit. I was stationed in this city from April, 1849, to April, 1851. During that time the present Constitution of the State was ratified, and by its terms it made every American citizen residing at that time within the State a citizen of Michigan. I was then in a small garrison, stationed not far from where we are. We were all made citizens, and an election following soon after, the most of them thought for the first time in their lives they would exercise one of the prerogatives of the citizen, which soldiers scarcely ever get an opportunity to exercise, and that was, to vote, and they marched down to the polls, and their ballots were received as citizens of the State and of the City. I myself abstained, because I rather thought I belonged to Ohio at that time.

GENERAL DEVENS:

He belongs to the whole country now.

Cries of "Yes! yes!"

GENERAL GRANT:

I am now a little inclined to go back and claim my rights as a former citizen, yet I am glad that I abstained from voting on that

occasion. The candidates for election for the office of Mayor were two very highly respectable citizens, one of them the late Senator of this State, Zachariah Chandler, and the other John R. Williams, and if I had cast that vote I would have voted against Mr. Chandler. I am very glad now that I did not do it. If we were going to stay here a day or two longer, I would suggest that, either by ratifying another constitution, or in some other way, you make General Sheridan a citizen, because he started out with the first command he had above that of the escort at the army headquarters, with Michigan troops. He never brought disgrace upon those troops, nor did the troops bring disgrace upon him. I therefore suggest General Sheridan for citizenship. [Great applause.]

Three éheers were also given here in honor of General Grant.

THE PRESIDENT:

General Sheridan mentioned that we had among our guests today a gentleman who is the father of General Custer, one of the best, most tried, and most valued of our soldiers, and I am sure if any man may say of his departed son as the old Roman did, "I am prouder of my dead son than of the living son of any other man," Mr. Custer may say that. He cannot make a speech, but I beg to be permitted to introduce to you a citizen of Michigan, Mr. Custer. [Great applause.]

MR. CUSTER.

Fellow Citizens: I am no speaker. I have never been much of a soldier. I went through the Toledo war, but I can say that I raised some good boys who did service for their country. That is all I can say. [Applause.]

THE PRESIDENT:

The next toast on the list is "The Press." Of the press you know Mr. Mark Twain says, it is the duty of the army to fight our battles, and of the press to tell them how to do it. I ask Captain I. N. Burritt to respond.

ADDRESS OF CAPTAIN BURRITT.

MR. PRESIDENT AND COMRADES OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC: War is old as man, while the press is one of the youngest of human institutions. We know not how long men have lived and fought on the earth. We are told that it has been successively inhabited by various prehistoric races, now as extinct as their contemporary the

mammoth; that afterwards came another race which inhabited the whole of Europe for ages. But thirty-eight or forty centuries ago, down from Central Asia, came our Aryan ancestors, sweeping all others out of their path. Less than four and a half centuries ago these invented the art of printing. Occasional prints, forerunners of the newspaper, appeared in England in the times of JAMES the First and of Milton and Cromwell. But the first real English newspaper was established in 1663, and called the *Public Intelligencer*, and the history of journalism has continued unbroken and swelling in volume and importance to the present time.

By comparing forty centuries with two hundred and nineteen years we can conceive the comparative youthfulness of the press as an agent of human progress. Only a few generations of men have passed since our ancestors, already settled in Plymouth colony or Virginia, read the first Anglo-Saxon newspaper. But the press as we know it to-day is a still more recent growth—the product almost entirely of the present generation.

It would provoke a smile to think of the Iron Duke having a newspaper correspondent at his headquarters, and we know that Napoleon wanted France to read only such accounts of his battles as he chose to give. Historical research shows that in this as in all similar cases, there is generally no account of a campaign so untrustworthy as that of an interested general, and hence the terse maxim, "lying like a bulletin."

It can never happen again that a ROTHSCHILD will know the result of a Waterloo thirty-six hours before the nation hears of the victory of its army. For the press has long since distanced all other purveyors of intelligence, and the press is the natural servant of the

public. [Applause.]

The honors paid to men like STANLEY, FORBES, and McGahan teach the radical change that has come over public opinion—so that next to courage in defence of one's country, the world now applauds courage and endurance in giving quick intelligence to the people whose cause is at stake. We must remember that the first war correspondent, only twenty-seven years, ago, wrote from the Crimea those graphic letters describing the squalid misery of the English winter camps, which set the martinet aghast, yet did such good service by arousing the English people to the condition of their defenders. The war correspondent has often been the dread of generals, especially of incompetent ones, but he has also generally been the friend of the soldier. Looking back over the letters of our own war correspondents, we shall see that though they sometimes censured certain acts of the Generals and of the Administration, they never lost sympathy with the rank and file. And, after all, of those who went through the greatest hardships and dangers, who bore the

most wounds, whose faith never failed, who suffered the most from the jealousies of Generals, and who paid most freely with their blood for the crimes of politicians, whose white headstones hallow so many acres of consecrated ground—the vast majority of them belong to the rank and file. And it was the rank and file who, when disabled by disease or wounds, or when disbanded at the close of the war, went uncomplainingly back to lives of quiet industry, and often to poverty and toil. [Applause.]

To these above all others belongs the honor of saving the Union. Their fortitude and dogged resolution always prevented our defeats from turning into routs. And it was the proud peculiarity of our American armies that, though they might be beaten by superior numbers or faulty generalship, they could never be routed. No situation could be so gloomy that your volunteers would not show their mettle. Lee's advancing columns on the Peninsula always found a rear guard in position to give them battle to the death.

As the sun went down in the lurid horizon over Bull Run, August 30, 1862, the Iron Brigade of our Orator of the day ranged its undaunted files on the hill to guard the fords and maintain the honor and insure the safety of the army. On the 2d of July, at Gettysburg, just before night fell on the sanguinary scene, when LONG-STREET'S advancing divisions had swept their way clear up to our artillery lines on the ridge, carrying before them the Third Corps, the Regulars, and two divisions of the Second, to stay the advancing tide, save the batteries, and get time for WILLIAMS to come up from our right, Hancock orders the First Minnesota, fortunately lying there in support, numbering only two hundred and fifty-two officers and men, to charge the victorious Confederate mass then surging with yells of triumph up the slope. As if on parade, without shout or cheer, receiving fire without returning it, they move steadily for-At fifty paces distance the centre of the mass of gray halts in astonishment in their front, while its wings encircle the flanks of the young men from Minnesota, who empty their muskets into the very breasts of their foe as they spring forward with the bayonet. check is sufficient, HANCOCK'S purpose is served, and the day is saved. The enemy melt away from the front. And as the Twelfth Corps batallions arrive upon the scene their shouts attest the glory of the little band of heroes who cluster around their colors victorious upon the fatal hill! Not a man of them is missing, not one has fallen back. All the field officers have fallen, each pierced with more than one ball. Five color bearers have gone down successively. Only forty-seven unwounded men stand proudly there, while the other two hundred and five lie bleeding around them. [Applause.]

This is but one, though perhaps the most striking one, of countless instances of heroism which any of you of the Army of the Potomac

can recall, which prove that our citizen soldiery, the early volunteers of the war for the Union, have never been surpassed. Never shall their laurels fade! They saved the Union; their valor gave you your glittering stars. And lest you think I am straying from my text, I now claim for the press that it never failed to do justice to the valor and heroism of the army which fought the greatest number and the deadliest battles of the war and moistened with its blood so many historic fields. [Applause.]

Nor can we forget that to the pen of one of these journalists, who followed the footsteps of our army through its many marches and battles, to William Swinton, we are indebted for the best history of our campaigns that has yet appeared, and for what, among the many histories of generals, all of whom we may honor for their patriotism, though we may differ about their skill, is likely long to remain pre-eminently the history of the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac.

But the press had something more to do with the Army of the Potomac than to be merely the first chronicler of its achievements. Perhaps the great rebellion itself would never have broken out but for the agitation of the press which ushered it in. One of the most striking facts in the history of American journalism is the remarkable increase in the circulation of periodicals during what may fairly be called the incubation period which preceded the civil war. Between 1850 and 1860 the number of periodicals issued in this country increased sixty per cent., while their total circulation increased during the same period one hundred and sixty-five and a half per cent. This indicates a period of great mental activity, and that the new force at work moulding public opinion was just beginning to put forth its full powers.

The press can hardly be said to have existed as a power in the time of Franklin, the illustrious father of American journalism.

And this is the essential function of the press: it is a vast and wonderful exchange for the transfer of knowledge of all kinds, and for the interchange of ideas. Primarily journalism is an industry, a business, and the newspaper is not published for charity or for glory, but for profit. Only incidentally is the press an educator, a moral force. It is a mirror of the time and must always be looked upon as representing the varied interests, passions, and tone of thought of its constituency. A good public will produce good newspapers. The newspaper may be conducted upon the loftiest ideal or the lowest, just as literature may contain all grades of writers, from a Herbert Spencer to a Zola. Yet when we conceive the possibilities of this wonderful agency for the dissemination of thought, when we remember that while the spoken word reaches at the most but a few hundred ears, and by them is soon forgotten, the printed word reaches millions, and is gifted with the power of indefinite

reproduction, we cannot help hoping that as the years roll on a higher and even higher standard of conduct will control this myriad-tongued press; that it will grow more and more to record eternal truths instead of the lies and half truths of interest, or passion, or partisanship.

Already it is the dream of enthusiasts that the art of printing, so aptly called "the art preservative," will bring about a universal language, putting an end at last to the confusion of tongues which began at Babel. For the types, by giving stability to words, have ended forever that variation in languages by which in a few centuries people of the same ancestry became unable to understand each other's speech. We are descended from the Angles and Saxons that came into our motherland with HENGIST and HORSA, vet we do not now speak the same tongue as our kinsmen who remained on the other side of the "Silver Streak of Sea." With a printed language this could not have happened. So we see that the subdivision of language that had been going on for so many centuries has been stopped by the printing press. Electricity and steam are bringing men closer together, and new agencies quite as wonderful may be expected in the future, for we must remember that the printer Franklin brought electricity from the clouds only in the last cen-But the personal intercourse between individuals is as nothing compared to the interchange of ideas through the press in an age when all can read. May we not hope that with this increased intercourse will come a better understanding, that the press will preach the gospel of peace to the warring nations, that the irreparable losses of our great war may, through the example and influence of the great republic, saved by the blood of our heroic dead, enure to the benefit of future generations? [Applause.]

After all these years have cooled our passions we can look upon the great rebellion as it will at last be seen by the impartial eye of history. And history never records of such great uprisings that all on one side were patriots and that all on the other side were felons. Social philosophy will find our civil war to have sprung inevitably out of causes which had their origin before the birth of DAVIS or of LINCOLN—in an irreconcilable difference of institutions, and an antagonism of interests—SEWARD'S "irrepressible conflict"—which our political system did not afford means for settling without the ordeal of battle.

The questions that brought on the civil war having been so settled, they no longer exist except for the historian, and our lately warring citizens are now equally devoted in their allegiance to the Union. Even now a voluntary convention of representatives of the blue and grey are gathered on the field of Gettysburg to aid the official historian of that memorable battle to write a true history of

events that reflect equal glory upon the valor of Northern and of Southern soldiers. It is honorable to the American Volunteers, that this way of settling disputed historical points is a novel one—and it is inspiring to know, as we do to-day, that the intercourse of the gallant men who have been meeting in the interest of this historical work had been productive of untual good will and friendship between those who fought each other so gallantly almost nineteen years ago.

Let the press, then, teach that it is inseparable from the glory that history must award to the Army of the Potomac that no better army was ever mustered than that against which we fought. Just as the renown of Wellington and his incomparable Peninsular veterans is greatest because they contended with the army and marshals of France, with Soult, Massena, Ney, and with Napoleon himself, so also does our renown increase in exact proportion with the merit of our antagonists, the heroic Army of Northern Virginia, led by such great captains as Longstreet, Jackson, and Lee. [Applause.]

THE PRESIDENT:

COMRADES: I have now reached the last toast on the regular list. It is the toast which ought perhaps to have been first after that of the President of the United States. It is to "The Women of America," and I ask Colonel ATKINSON to respond. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF COLONEL ATKINSON.

Since my invitation to respond to this toast I have been puzzled not so much about what should be said, but what could be left unsaid on a subject so dear to us all.

I am reminded that this toast is proposed by soldiers, and that soldiers always speak and think of ladies in the spirit of that deep devotion which they feel for them. If any one, therefore, expects a humorous response I must disappoint him. Nor shall I trouble you with philosophy or poetry.

To be philosophic on such an occasion would be to bore the audience with old truths; to be poetical would be to be common-place, for all men are poetical upon this subject.

To recall the deeds of noted women would be to occupy an old field which has been fully cultivated by more skillful hands and which in mine would be likely to yield less than an average crop. I prefer to speak to-night of women in general, in their relations to the country, rather than select a few brilliant names and dwell upon them.

Devotion to woman is the characteristic of our civilization. In some way, after Eve was given to Λdam , woman became degraded, and for ages was regarded as the property rather than the equal of men.

It required the living Christ to restore her to her place, and to insure for her the perpetual devotion of all future generations. It is through woman that man traces his relationship to God. [Applause.]

It is her influence that holds him to his allegiance to his Maker and smooths the thorny way to Paradise.

Women are always loyal—loyal to God, loyal to their country, loyal to men. They are always patriotic.

They mingle the love of country with their eradle songs, and pour into the ears of childhood the story of their country's glory and their country's wrongs.

If you look over the map of the world to-night, you will find the women of every oppressed nation doing faithful work for liberty. They are teaching their children the traditions of their race, and inspiring them with a hatred of their tyrants. They are preparing the way for the overthrow of the Turk in Bulgaria, of the Russian in Poland, and of that more cruel despotism in Ireland which has turned her into a garrison and filled her prisons with her most illustrious citizens. Men may be oppressed into obedience or bribed into allegiance, but the heart of woman is only won by justice. She never despairs in a cause which has her approval.

During our wars, no matter how dark things looked at times to the soldiers themselves, their mothers and sisters and wives were always hopeful. I cannot recall a single instance during the war of the rebellion where a loyal woman expressed a doubt as to the final result. [Applause.] They sat by our wounded and bleeding country as Mrs. Garfield sat by the bedside of her husband. When, like the doctors, some of us were ready to give up, like her, they cried, "Back to your posts, gentlemen," and we returned, inspired by their faith, to our work. The army was often stuck in the mud, but their hearts were full of hope. Their messages of encouragement followed us through every field. If the armies of the Union did great and valiant deeds, it was largely because there was behind them an army of women watching their work and praying for their success.

Chief among the rewards to which the soldier looked was woman's love; for no matter what great deeds man may do—no matter how famous he may become, unless he makes one good woman love him his life is a failure. This is the one blessing without which all others are as Dead Sea fruit, which turns to ashes on the lips.

To win this priceless reward every soldier knew he must be brave, for all women hate cowardice and love courage.

With the image of some lovely woman in his heart he met danger without flinching and death without a murmur.

Man's part in war ends largely with the return of peace.

Not so with women. They are left to weep for husbands and sons who will come no more; for comrades who take no part in our reunions, who fell on distant fields and sleep in unknown graves. They are left to nurse and take care of the wounded and sick who return from the struggle.

Often amid the general rejoicing over victories they gather their orphan children to their hearts and think only of the fearful price at which they have been won. Ours the glory! Theirs the sacrifice! [Applause.]

There is only a remnant left of the grand armies which marched up Pennsylvania Avenue in 1865. A large majority have since passed in review before their God, and in their last moments have been cheered and comforted by the presence and tenderness of woman. In the heart of woman they have found the soldier's home.

The few that remain of us are growing old. A night upon the frozen ground with a blanket for a covering would send the most of us to the hospital. While our joints have been stiffening and our blood growing cold, the women of the country have been training the grand armies of the future, in whose hands our starry banner will be carried to heights too dizzy for us to stand on, and to victories greater than any yet achieved. They have been teaching men tenderness without taking from their courage, and making them pure while adding to their pleasures.

But great as woman's service is in war, greater still is her influence in peace.

That which we call our country is only dear to us as an aggregation of homes.

Homes are only dear to us for the shelter they afford us from the world, and the love that dwells within their walls.

They are dear to us as family republics, working under constitutions direct from God; where neither treason nor tyrauny is possible; where man is the chief executive, ruling through woman as head of the cabinet; where all the subjects are regarded with tenderness and solicitude, and where the only taxes imposed are paid in affection and esteem. [Applause.]

America is peculiarly the land of homes in their best sense. The individual ownership gives every man an interest in the soil, which in Europe is only felt by few.

The home in Europe is like a structure built on posts for the purposes of trade, which never becomes permanently attached to the soil. The home in America reaches downward to the centre of the earth and upward to the sky, and becomes an essential part of the land itself.

There is no middle man between the owner and the God above him. He owes no allegiance except to laws which he helps to make, and which bear upon him only as they bear upon all his fellow citizens.

These distinctions come from good government and equal laws.

But the chief blessing of home is the woman who presides over it. It is as the centre of the home circle that I love to contemplate her.

We love our mothers, and can see lines of grace and beauty in every wrinkle on the dear old faces. No doubt we all loved our sweethearts—when we had them—long ago. But there is something holier and tenderer still in the regard in which men hold those who are their wives and the mothers of their children.

In that relation they never grow old. The roses give way to wrinkles, but man looks through them to the soul, where all is grace and beauty and truth.

If the country would have brave men, let it teach its sons true knighthood. Let it fill the hearts of its youth with respect and love for women as God's best gift to man. Let it remember that while man furnishes to his country the bone and muscle, it must look to women for the heart and soul.

I am speaking to men no longer young. Our best years are behind us. Looking back, can any one recall a great achievement or a good deed in doing which he has not had woman's encouragement, or an evil one in which he has not felt her earnest opposition?

We are moving onward to the river which lies on the confines of life. Our comrades are mostly over, and we, the rear guard, must soon cross.

May the years that remain to us be so spent that we will merit woman's smile while here, and meet her when life is over in the gardens of God! [Great applause.]

THE PRESIDENT:

COMRADES: Our formal meeting is now closed, and the Bunnmers' Meeting is now in order. I bid you now good-by, to meet you again in Washington next year. [Applause.]

THE BUMMERS' MEETING.

The Bummers now took possession of the Hall, and were called to disorder by General Sheridan, first Vice-President, who begged to be relieved, alleging as an excuse pressing engagements which called him elsewhere.

General McMahon was then substituted in his place, and after announcing the failure of Generals Sharpe and McQuade to be present for Court Martial, as was ordered at the last meeting, officers pro temp. were elected.

The ordinary exercises of the meeting were then gone through with, characterized by the usual quiet and discipline, and at an early hour the meeting broke up.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST CORPS.

The Society of the First Army Corps met in the Parlor of Firemen's Hall, in the City of Detroit, June 14, 1882. In the absence of the President, the Secretary, Captain I. N. BURRITT, called the meeting to order, and upon his motion, Colonel A. M. EDWARDS was elected temporary Chairman.

 Λ committee was appointed to report names for officers, who soon returned and reported the following, who were unanimously elected:

President: General EDWARD S. BRAGG.

Vice-President of Society Army of Potomae: Colonel A. M. Edwards.

Secretary and Treasurer: Captain I. N. Burritt.

It was resolved that the First Corps shall second the nomination of General A. A. HUMPHREYS for President of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and that the First Army Corps favor Washington as the place for the next reunion. Adjourned.

I. N. Burritt,

Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND CORPS.

The Annual Meeting of the Second Corps Club was held at the Hall of Fairbanks Post, G. A. R., Detroit, Mich., June 14, 1882, at 2:30 o'clock, P.M., some fifty members being present. General NATHAN CHURCH, of Ithaca, Mich., one of the Vice-Presidents, called the meeting to order in the absence of Major-General DARIUS N. COUCH, whom illness detained.

On taking the chair General Church stated that the object of the Society was to freshen and perpetuate the memories and history of a common service in the face of uncommon dangers by the grand old Second Corps, than which no corps ever went further or oftener to the front.

The Secretary then read the Compact and Rules of the Club for the information of members, together with the report of the last meeting, and then presented the Treasurer's report, which showed a cash balance of \$28.50 on hand at the close of the last meeting. With a part of this a new Corps headquarters flag had been purchased and was used on this occasion, it being the only corps flag in the column the following morning.

Letters of regret at their inability to be present were read from the President, General Couch, from General W. S. Hancock, General G. K. Warren, General A. A. Humphreys, formerly Commander of the Corps, and from Generals John Gibbon and Francis C. Barlow, Division Commanders.

At the suggestion of the Secretary a vote was passed instructing the President and Secretary to procure three division flags whenever the funds of the Club will admit.

A letter was read from General Francis A. Walker, signifying his acceptance of the office of historian of the Corps, after which the Secretary presented the General's deep regrets and disappointment at not being able to attend the meeting, and then proceeded to state briefly what the historian had already accomplished, and what his plans for the future were. He closed by calling upon Commanders who served in the Corps when General Sumner was in charge of it to send General Walker whatever of official or other reliable materiel they might have for his assistance.

General E. W. Hincks, a former Commander of the Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment, was called upon to address the Club. He said he was more than gratified—it was a blessing to meet his comrades after a separation of over twelve years, and that he had travelled over three thousand miles to enjoy that blessing. He paid a glowing tribute to the record of the Second Corps, to the memory of General Sedgwick, of the old Second Division, and believed that he could be of material assistance to the historian in furnishing him

material for the history of the Corps when Sumner was in command, of which he stood in need. He closed by an appeal to the members of the Club to continue their reunions.

The following officers were elected for the year 1883:

President: General NATHAN CHURCH, Ithaca, Mich.

Vice-Presidents: Major-General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.; Colonel J. Henry Sleeper, Boston, Mass.

Secretary: Major-General Thos. W. Egan, New York, N.Y.

Treasurer: John D. Billings, Cambridgeport, Mass.

Executive Committee: General J. E. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y.; General Theo. G. Ellis, Hartford, Conn.; Colonel George F. Hooper, New York, N. Y.; General Jas. A. Beaver, Bellefonte, Pa; Captain Benj. H. Childs, Providence, R. I., Vice-President of the Army of the Potomac; General E. W. Hincks, Milwaukee, Wis.

On motion of General Cort the thanks of the Club were unanimously tendered the Secretary for his efficient services during the current year.

The President of the Society was instructed to present the name of Major-General Andrew A. Humphreys as the candidate of the Second Corps for President of the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

The meeting then adjourned for one year.

John D. Billings,

Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD CORPS.

At a meeting of the Third Army Corps of the Army of the Potomae, held at the City Hall of the City of Detroit, on the 14th day of June, 1882, present about five hundred survivors. General John Priford was elected President, and escorted to the chair by Major

SHOOK and Captain BLACKMAN amidst great applause.

ALEX. DELANO was elected Secretary. General EAGAN, Colonel MATHEWS, Major Shook, and Captain BLACKMAN were appointed a Committee to wait upon General DANIEL E. SICKLES, and invite him to meet and address the meeting. His entrance was greeted with tremendous cheering, and after his happy and feeling address he was given three rousing cheers and a tiger!

Calls and cheers were given for General Byron R. Pierce, who

gave a short address.

The meeting then adjourned to allow members to join the meeting of the Army of the Potomac.

Alex. Delano, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE THIRD ARMY CORPS UNION.

The Annual Meeting of the surviving officers of the Third Army Corps, and the Nineteenth Anniversary Banquet of the Third Army Corps Union, was held at the Windsor Hotel, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Friday, May 5, 1882.

The meeting was called to order by the President, General Edwin R. Biles, of Philadelphia. There were present about seventy-five members.

The records of the last meeting, held in New York City, were then read and approved.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance of \$1,497.94 in the permanent fund, and of \$122.96 in the contingent fund.

The Secretary's report showed the Union to be in a most prosperous condition, and the interest therein unabated.

The President announced the following Committee on Nominations:

Major John M. Cooney, Captain Charles F. Bowers, General G. Mott, Major A. J. Clark, Captain J. Giller.

On motion of General Mcallister a committee was appointed to confer with General J. Watts De Peyster in reference to the completion of his History of the Corps, which committee was named as follows:

General Robert McAllister, Colonel Clayton MacMichael, and Major John M. Cooney.

A committee of five was appointed to meet with Colonel BATCH-ELDER, at Gettysburg, Pa., to confer with him as to the position, etc., of the Corps in that battle.

Committee: General McAllister, General Sickles, General Biles, General Burns, General Graham, Colonel Rafferty, Colonel MacMichael, and Major Fassitt.

The Nominating Committee reported the following list of officers, and they were unanimously elected:

President: Major William P. Shreve, of Boston, Mass.

 ${\it Vice-President}: {\it Major Willard Bullard}, {\it of New York City}.$

Secretary: Colonel Edward L. Welling, of New Jersey.

Treasurer: General G. Mott, of New Jersey.

Board of Direction: Major John Barclay Fassitt, Colonel Clayton MacMichael, Major A. Judson Clark, Captain George

W. COONEY, General JOHN C. ROBINSON, General ROBERT MCALLISTER, General LEVI BURD DUFF, General JOHN RAMSEY, and Major WILLIAM PLIMLEY.

 $\mathit{Trustees}:$ General B. T. Morgan, and General Charles K. Graham.

General John C. Robinson was nominated to represent the Third Army Corps as Vice-President of the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

On motion the Union adjourned.

EDWARD L. WELLING,

Secretary.

Secretary's address: Pennington, New Jersey.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTH CORPS.

The veterans of the Fifth Army Corps met at the parlors of Firemen's Hall at 2 P.M., June 14, and were calle dto order by Major JOSEPH H. STINER, who read the following telegram:

To Comrade J. H. Stiner, Russell House;

We send greeting to all comrades of Army of Potomac; regret we cannot join you; hope the resolutions in favor of General Fitz John Porter may be unanimously passed.

Broadhead, McQuade, Johnson,

And many others.

The following list of officers was then read and confirmed:

President: Major-General James McQuade.

Vice-President: Major Joseph H. Stiner.

Secretary and Treasurer: Brevet Brigadier-General F. T. LOCKE.

Executive Committee: Brevet Major-General H. A. BARNUM, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. CLARK, Private J. W. Webb.

Major STINER then made a few remarks explanatory of the organization of the Fifth Army Corps, stating that there was the nucleus of a fund of \$2,600 started to erect some appropriate memento commemorative of the services of the corps, and read and requested action on the following resolution:

Resolved, That the society earnestly and respectfully asks of the Congress of the United States to take measures to carry into effect the recommendations of the Advisory Board, so as to insure, at an early date, the full vindication which the army and the country know General Porter's conduct deserves, which conduct the Advisory Board declares it is not possible that any Court Martial could have condemned if it had been correctly understood. On the contrary that conduct was obedient, subordinate, faithful, and judicious. It saved the Union army from disaster on the 29th of August, 1862.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and it was also agreed that a copy should be sent to the Chairmen of the Senate and House Military Committees at Washington, and to the Secretary of the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

The Fifth Army Corps was composed principally of Western troops, and a very large representation was present at this reunion. The principal topic of conversation, other than reminiscences, were the merits of General Porter, and there was a very unanimous sentiment in favor of this General, who was commander of the corps at the time of his deposition. Cigars were furnished by the old Firemen's Association and highly appreciated by those present. A collation was spread by comrades of the corps in this city in an adjoining room.

F. T. LOCKE, Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS SOCIETY OF THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION AND NINTH ARMY CORPS.

The meeting was called to order at 2 P.M., in the Common Council Rooms, June 14, 1882, by General A. B. R. Sprague, Acting President, and General H. C. Lee was chosen temporary Secretary and Treasurer. General Sprague then read an opening address, paying a very high and touching tribute to our late President, General Ambrose E. Burnside.

The records of the last meeting in Hartford were read and approved.

The report of the special meeting called at Providence to attend the funeral of General BURNSIDE was then read by the Secretary.

General J. PICKETT, General F. W. SWIFT, and Major E. J. JONES were appointed by the President a Committee on Nominations, with instructions to report but one name for Secretary and Treasurer, combining the two offices.

The report of the Treasurer was read and approved. This showed the amount of cash on hand to be \$96.87. In view of this fact it was, at the suggestion of the President, voted unanimously that the dues for the present year be remitted.

General W. H. WITHINGTON here presented a resolution, which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote, in eulogy of General Burnside, and expressing the love and respect for him felt by the Michigan members of the 9th Corps, and sympathy with all other members of the Corps for the loss of their beloved Commander.

On motion of Colonel PHILLIPS, a committee of three was appointed by the President, consisting of Colonel DE Los PHILLIPS, General J. F. HARTRANFT, and General C. H. BARNEY, to investigate

the report which has been made public that General BURNSIDE was responsible for the loss of the battle of Antietam, and if traced to the keeper of the Cemetery there the committee were authorized to ask the President of the United States for his removal.

General Pickett, of the Committee on Nominations, reported the following names as officers of the Society for the ensuing year, and they were unanimously elected:

President: Major-General John G. Parke, U. S. A.

Vice President: General W. H. WITHINGTON, of Jackson, Mich.

Secretary and Treasurer: General C. H. Barney, of New York.

Vice President of the Army of the Potomac: General O. M. Foe, U. S. A.

After the regular business was concluded,

Mr. W. H. Brearley, of Detroit, brought forward three canes made from the tree under which Major-General Reno was killed at South Mountain, and presented one each to General O. B. Wilcox, General W. H. Withington, and General A. B. R. Sprague. Quite a number of photographs of General Burnside on horseback were also presented by him to various members.

After voting to attend the banquet at Music Hall in a body, and to meet the next year with the Society of the Army of the Potomac at Washington, D. C., the meeting adjourned.

(Attest) H. C. LEE,

Secretary pro tem.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWELFTH CORPS.

The members of the Twelfth Corps met June 14, 1882, in the rooms assigned in the City Hall.

Captain W. W. Bush, Twenty-eighth New York Volunteers, was chosen Chairman of the meeting, and Dr. JNO. J. H. LOVE, Surgeon Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers, Secretary.

The minutes of the meeting held at Hartford, Conn., were read and approved.

On motion, all members of the Twelfth Corps present in the city were invited to join in the meeting.

Moved and carried, that a committee of three be appointed to prepare suitable resolutions in reference to the death of General A. S. Williams, Captain Wilkins, and other members of the Twelfth Corps who have died during the year. The President appointed Colonel F. H. Harris, Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers; Colonel James Francis, Second Massachusetts, and Colonel S. E. Pittman, Assistant Adjutant-General on General Williams' Staff, that committee.

The committee appointed last year to prepare a design for a Corps badge having failed to report, it was moved and carried that the old red and white Starbe retained as the Corps badge.

Captain E. F. Grabill, Seventh Ohio, was, on motion, named as Vice-President of Society of the Army of the Potomac.

On motion the Secretary of this meeting was requested to procure and have ready for distribution at the next meeting a sufficient quantity of Corps badges.

After a speech by the Chairman the meeting adjourned with three cheers for their old Corps Commander, General H. W. Slocum.

JNO. J. H. LOVE,

Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NINETEENTH CORPS.

Second Annual Meeting of the Society of the Nineteenth Army Corps was held at Detroit, Michigan, June 14, 1882, at 2 o'clock P.M., the President, General GODFREY WEITZEL in the chair.

Proceedings of the last meeting read by the Secretary and approved.

Secretary and Treasurer reported fifteen life members had joined the Society since the last meeting.

Remarks were made by members of the Society for the general good of the Association.

General Hurlbert E. Payne, of Boston, late Colonel Fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, was elected President; Major H. Soule, of Jackson, Michigan, Vice-President; and Captain W. D. Jaynes, of Somerville, Mass., Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

General Weitzel was appointed a committee of one to nominate General Payne to represent the Nineteenth Corps Association in the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

Upon motion, the Secretary was directed to communicate, by circular, with all members of Nineteenth Corps not now members of the Association, with a view of increasing the membership of the Society at its annual meeting in 1883, and to procure suitable badge or insignia for each member.

No further business appearing, the meeting adjourned to attend the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

W. D. JAYNES,

Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CAVALRY CORPS.

The Society of the Cavalry Corps of the United States assembled, pursuant to adjournment, in the City of Detroit, June 14, at 2 o'clock P.M.

In the absence of the President, the meeting was called to order by the Secretary, and on motion, General William Wells, of Vermont, was chosen as the presiding officer.

The Secretary then read the proceedings of the former meeting, which were adopted.

The Secretary then presented the report of the Treasurer up to June 10, 1882, and the Secretary's report of amounts received and expended by him, as acting Treasurer, from June 8, 1881, to June 10, 1882, and the said accounts were, on motion of General Sheridan, duly audited and adjusted at the amounts therein set forth and ordered on file.

A motion was also made and adopted that, in the absence of the Treasurer, G. IRVINE WHITEHEAD, the Secretary act as Treasurer, and apply any funds received by him to the payment, first, of the expenses of this meeting, and next to paying the amount of \$66 assumed by or advanced by himself to the Society up to June, 1882.

The committee to whom the accounts of Major R. R. Carson were referred then reported. Their report, on motion, was adopted and ordered on file, and the President, Secretary, and Treasurer were, on motion, appointed as a committee to act in the matter as they might be advised, with full power to take such action or proceedings as the committee might be advised, and with power to add to their number.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, and after reference to a Committee on Nominations, on motion, the following named officers were unanimously elected:

President: WILLIAM WELLS.

Vice Presidents: General R. A. Alger, General L. S. Trow-Bridge, General J. B. McIntosh, Major P. O'Meara Edson, General G. A. Forsyth, Colonel Baylis, Colonel Charles H. Hatch.

Treasurer: Colonel G. IRVINE WHITEHEAD.

Secretary: Colonel Charles H. Hatch.

Vice-President Army of the Potomac: General R. A. Alger.

Motions were then made and adopted that the Society tender its thanks to the authorities and citizens of the City of Detroit for their hospitality and kind attentions extended to the Society during this meeting.

A motion was made that it be referred to a committee of five—Generals Alger, and Trowbridge, Colonels Kidd, Rogers, and Hatch—to take such action as they might be advised on the death of General Judson Kildatrick, or such members as might have died since the last meeting.

On motion, the Society then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair, and until June, 1883, for its annual meeting at Washington, D. C., to meet with the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

Charles H. Hatch, Secretary.

The Badge of the Society (see cut on the cover) is now manufactured by Messis. Balley, Banks & Biddle, the leading jewellers of Philadelphia, and is furnished at the reduced price of \$10. It is of fine gold, handsomely enamelled, and finished in the best style, with cannon, cross sabres, and ribbon complete. Orders for badges may be had on application to the Treasurer.



REPORT OF THE SIXTH CORPS.

THE Society of the Sixth Army Corps held its fourteenth reunion in the Circuit Court room, City Hall, Detroit, Michigan, at 2 o'clock P.M., Wednesday, June 14, 1882.

In the absence of General Geo. W. Getty, President, Vice-President General Francis E. Pinto, of Brooklyn, N. Y., presided.

In taking the chair General Pinto said: "It becomes my duty. in the absence of General Gerry, to invite you to order for the transaction of such business as may come before us. It is with much pleasure that I congratulate you upon the large number here assembled. I had my doubts-in view of the fact that most of the soldiers who were attached to the Army of the Potomac and the Sixth Corps came from the States east of the Alleghaniesthat scarcely enough members would rally here to perform the business required; but I am more than pleased at the good fortune which enables so many of us to meet again—to exchange salutations, and renew our expressions of love for the old Corps. I see many here who did service with us who do not belong to our Society, and I trust before we adjourn they will all sign the roll, and I sincerely hope we shall finally embrace in our organization every living soldier that did service in the Corps. Let each one do all he can to perpetuate the memories of the Corps, as no part of the Federal Army won a prouder record than the Sixth."

The calling of the roll was dispensed with.

The minutes of the meeting held at Hartford, Ct., June 8, 1881, were read and approved.

Colonel Platt, of the "Committee to investigate the right of the Twenty-third Regiment, New York State Militia, to wear the badge of the Sixth Corps," read a reply to the Committee's report, adopted at the Hartford Meeting, received from Colonel J. N. Partridge, of the Twenty-third, which was, on motion, placed on file.

A report of matters pertaining to the Secretary's (Major IVAN TAILOF) office was read by General McMahon, who also reported the death of Captain J. M. LINNARD, Twenty-third Regiment Penn. Vols.

The Treasurer, Colonel TRUESDELL, read his report of receipts and disbursements for the year past, which was accepted and placed on file.

Reports from the permanent committees from the several States represented in this Society, for the increase of membership, were made with short addresses by Generals McMahon and Curtis.

Thirteenth Annual Re-Union—Society of

The eighth report of this Society containing the proceedings of the meetings held at Burlington, 1880, Hartford, 1881, and Detroit, 1882, was ordered to be printed and bound in pamphlet form.

General McMahon, Captains John R. Johnson and Fred. Kaufmann, who had been appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, reported the following, who were elected:

President: Colonel James H. Platt, Garden City, N. Y.

Vice-Presidents: General N. M. Curtis, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; General S. H. Manning, Wilmington, N. C.; Colonel Robt. L. Orr, Philadelphia, Penn.

Recording Secretary: Captain Geo. B. Fielder, Jersey City, N. J.

Corresponding Secretary: Colonel D. S. HASSINGER, Philadelphia, Penn.

Treasurer: Colonel Saml. Truesdell, Brooklyn, N. Y.

General Thos. W. Hyde, of Maine, was appointed Vice-President of the Society of the Army of the Potomac representing the Sixth Corps

The President elect, Colonel Jas. H. Platt, thanked the Society for the honor in electing him to the position, and congratulated the members for the unanimity and good feeling shown at the meeting.

After passing a vote of thanks to the authorities of Wayne County for the use of the Court room, and to the citizens of Detroit for their hospitality, the meeting adjourned.

GEO. B. FIELDER,

Recording Secretary.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Society of the Army of the Potomac,

As Adopted at the Meeting of the Society held at Steinway Hall, New York, Monday and Tuesday, July 5th and 6th, 1869, and subsequently amended.

ARTICLE I.

SEC. 1.—This Association shall be known by the name and title of "THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC," and shall include every officer and enlisted man who has at any time served with honor in that Army, and been honorably discharged therefrom, or remains in service in the regular Army, who shall have given his assent to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society, and paid his initiation fee.

SEC. 2.—Honorary members may, from time to time, be elected from those who have served with distinction in any of the other Armies, or in the Navy of the United States.

ARTICLE II.

The object of this Society shall be to cherish the memories and associations of the Army of the Potomac; to strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship and sympathy formed from companionship in that Army; to perpetuate the name and fame of those who have fallen either on the field of battle or in the line of duty with that Army; to collect and preserve the record of its great achievements, its numerous and well-contested battles, its campaigns, marches, and skirmishes.

ARTICLE III.

SEC. 1.—The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, one Vice-President from each of the following named Corps, viz.: 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 19th, the Signal or other Corps which have been at any time connected with the Army of the Potomac, Cavalry, Artillery, and one from the General Staff, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, and a Treasurer.

Sec. 2.—These officers shall be elected at each annual meeting for the ensuing year. The President, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, and Treasurer shall be chosen by ballot by a majority vote of all the members of the Society present. No debate upon the merits of the candidate shall be in order.

The Vice-President shall be chosen by the members of each corps, by a majority vote of the members of the respective corps present.

ARTICLE IV.

Political or any other discussions foreign to the purposes of this Society as set forth in this Constitution, at any of the meetings, or any proceeding of such a tendency, are declared inimical to the purposes of this organization and are prohibited.

ARTICLE V.

This Constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the Society, provided the alteration or amendment proposed is submitted in writing, and filed with the Recording Secretary at least three months before the regular meeting at which it is proposed to present the same; and provided further, that two-thirds of the members present at such meeting vote in favor thereof.

BY-LAWS.

- 1. Every officer and enlisted man desiring to become a member of this Society shall, upon giving his assent to the Constitution, pay to the Treasurer the sum of one dollar as an initiation fee, and each year thereafter the sum of two dollars as annual dues, and shall thereupon be entitled to a copy of the proceedings of the Society, when published, free of charge.
- 2. No member shall be entitled to vote who shall be in arrears.
- 3. The diploma of membership, and the badge which shall be adopted by the Society, shall be delivered to each member on payment of a fixed sum, sufficient to pay the cost thereof.
- 4. The Treasurer shall disburse all the moneys of the Society upon the order of the Executive Committee, attested by the signature of the Chairman, and shall, at each annual meeting, make a report in detail of his receipts and disbursements.

The Treasurer shall be required to give bonds in the amount of ten thousand dollars, to be approved by the Executive Committee.

- 5. When the place of the annual meeting shall be decided upon, the President shall appoint an Executive Committee of one member from each of the corps enumerated in Article III., Section 1, of the Constitution, whose duty it shall be to make all needful preparations and arrangements for such meeting. The Committee thus appointed shall be selected, as far as practicable, from the residents of the place of meeting.
- 6. No member of this Society shall speak more than once on any subject or question of business, and no longer than five minutes, without the consent of the Society first obtained.
- 7. The successive Executive Committee shall in due session select an Orator from the members of the Society to deliver an address appropriate to the occasion at each annual meeting.
- 8. The Recording Secretary shall cause a book of records to be kept, exhibiting the address and occupation of every member of this Society.

9. The President shall appoint Tellers for the elections required by the Constitution.

The elections, except at the first meeting, shall not take place until after the address has been delivered.

Prior to balloting for the place for holding the next annual meeting the President shall appoint a Committee of five, who shall report three places for the meeting, and the balloting shall be confined to the places named.

10. The election of officers shall be conducted as follows:

First—A ballot for President, to be continued until some member receives a majority of the votes cast.

Second—A ballot for Vice-Presidents by Corps.

Third—A ballot for Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, and Treasurer, on a single ticket, the balloting to be continued until these officers are elected by a majority of the votes east.

In balloting for officers other than the Vice-Presidents the votes shall be deposited in a box in charge of the Tellers, placed in front of the platform, and the Corps shall vote in succession in the order named in Article III., Section 1, of the Constitution.

- 11. In the absence of the President, the Vice-President senior in rank in the Volunteer Service present at the meeting shall preside.
- 12. The Recording Secretary must notify all the officers of the Society, and the Executive Committee, of any proposed amendment of the Constitution, immediately upon receipt thereof, and publish the same in such journals as the President may direct.
- 13. A full report of each meeting shall be printed, and copies forwarded to every member entitled to receive the same.
- 14. Honorary members may be elected by a three fourths vote of the members present at any annual meeting.
- 15. A majority vote of all the members present at any regular meeting shall be required to alter or amend these By-Laws.
- 16. Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Law shall be the authority for the government and regulation of all meetings of this Society.

OFFICERS, 1869.

PRESIDENT.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL P. H. SHERIDAN, U. S. A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Corps—Major-General John Newton, U. S. A.
Sceond Corps—Major-General W. S. Hancock, U. S. A.
Third Corps—Major-General S. P. Heintzelman, U. S. A.
Fourth Corps—Major-General Silas Casey, U. S. A.
Fifth Corps—Major-General Joshua Chamberlain, U. S. V.
Sixth Corps—Major-General Horatio G. Wright, U. S. A.
Ninth Corps—Major-General John G. Parke, U. S. V.
Eleventh Corps—Major-General O. O. Howard, U. S. A.
Twelfth Corps—Major-General H. W. Slocum, U. S. A.
Cavalry Corps—Major-General Alfred Pleasanton, U. S. A.
Artillery Corps—Byt. Major-General Henry J. Hunt, U. S. A.
General Staff—Major-General A. A. Humphreys, U. S. A.

TREASURER.

Major-General H. E. DAVIES, JR., U. S. V.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

Bvt. Major-General George H. Sharpe, U. S. V.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Bvt. Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM C. CHURCH, U. S. V.

OFFICERS, 1870.

PRESIDENT.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE G. MEADE, U.S. A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Corps—Major-General John Newton, U. S. A.
Second Corps—Brigadier-General J. T. Owens, U. S. V.
Third Corps—Major-General Gershom Mott, U. S. V.
Fourth Corps—Major-General Silas Casey, U. S. A.
Fifth Corps—Major-General Joshua L. Chamberlain, U. S. V.
Sixth Corps—Major-General II. G. Wright, U. S. A.
Ninth Corps—Major-General R. B. Potter, U. S. A.
Eleventh Corps—Byt. Major-General Adelbert Ames, U. S. A.
Twelfth Corps—Major-General A. S. Williams, U. S. V.
Artillery Corps—Byt. Major-General H. J. Hunt, U. S. A.
Cavalry Corps—Byt. Major-General D. McM. Gregg, U. S. V.
General Staff—Byt. Major-General Rufus Ingalls, U. S. A.

TREASURER.

Major-General H. E. DAVIES, JR., U. S. V.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

Byt Major-General George H. Sharpe, U.S. V.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Byt, Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Church, U. S. V.

OFFICERS, 1871.

PRESIDENT.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOSEPH HOOKER, U. S. A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Corps—Major-General J. C. Robinson, U. S. V.

Second Corps—Bvt. Major-General A. S. Webb, U. S. V.

Third Corps—Bvt. Major-General C. K. Graham, U. S. V.

Fourth Corps—Bvt. Major-General James Jourdan, U. S. V.

Fifth Corps—Bvt. Brigadier-General J. B. Sweitzer, U. S. V.

Sixth Corps—Major-General H. G. Wright, U. S. A.

Ninth Corps—Major-General J. G. Parke, U. S. V.

Eleventh Corps—Bvt. Brigadier-General S. L. Woodford, U. S. V.

Twelfth Corps—Bvt. Major-General G. S. Greene, U. S. V.

General Staff—Bvt. Brig.-General S. F. Barstow, U. S. A.

Cavalry Corps—Bvt. Major-General H. B. Sargent, U. S. V.

Artillery Corps—Bvt. Major-General H. J. Hunt, U. S. A.

TREASURER.

Major-General H. E. DAVIES, JR., U. S. V. RECORDING SECRETARY.

Bvt. Major-General Geo. H. Sharpe, U. S. V.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Byt. Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Church, U. S. V.

OFFICERS, 1872.

PRESIDENT.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. E. BURNSIDE, U. S. V.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Corps—Byt. Major-General Solomon Meredith, U. S. V. Second Corps—Byt. Brig.-Gen. Clinton D. McDougal, U. S. V. Third Corps—Major-General D. E. Sickles, U. S. A. Fourth Corps—Colonel James Fairman, U. S. V. Fifth Corps—Byt. Brigadier-General Fred. T. Locke, U. S. V. Sixth Corps—Major-General Horatio G. Wright, U. S. A. Ninth Corps—Byt. Major-General John F. Hartranft, U. S. V. Eleventh Corps—Byt. Brig.-Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, U. S. V. Twelfth Corps—Major-General A. S. Williams, U. S. V. General Staff—Byt. Brigadier-General W. G. Le Duc, U. S. A. Cavalry Corps—Byt. Major-General J. B. McIntosh, U. S. A. Artillery Corps—Byt. Major-General Henry J. Hunt, U. S. A.

TREASURER.

Major-General H. E. Davies, Jr., U. S. V.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

Bvt. Major-General Geo. H. SHARPE, U. S. V.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Byt. Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Church, U. S. V.

OFFICERS, 1873.

PRESIDENT.

MAJOR-GENERAL IRWIN MCDOWELL, U. S. A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Corps—Byt. Major-General Solomon Meredith, U. S. V. Second Corps—Major-General John Gibbon, U. S. V. Third Corps—Byt. Brigadier-General II. E. Tremaine, U. S. V. Fourth Corps—Colonel James Fairman, U. S. V. Fifth Corps—Byt. Major-General Henry A. Barnum, U. S. V. Sixth Corps—Byt. Major-General Alexander Shaler, U. S. V. Ninth Corps—Major-General R. B. Potter, U. S. A. Eleventh Corps—Byt. Major-General Adelbert Ames, U. S. A. Twelfth Corps—Byt. Major-General Geo. W. Mindill, U. S. V. General Staff—Byt. Brigadier-General W. G. Le Duc, U. S. A. Cavalry Corps—Byt. Major-General J. B. McIntosh, U. S. A. Artillery Corps—Byt. Major-General Henry J. Hunt, U. S. A.

TREASURER.

Major-General H. E. DAVIES, JR., U. S. V.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

Bvt. Major-General Geo. H. Sharpe, U. S. V.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Bvt. Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. CHURCH, U. S. V

OFFICERS, 1874.

PRESIDENT.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK, U. S. A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Corps—Major A. Wilson Norris, U. S. V.
Second Corps—Byt. Brigadier-General Wm. M. Mintzer, U. S. V.
Third Corps—Major-General S. P. Heintzelman, U. S. A.
Fifth Corps—Byt. Brigadier-General Andrew Derrom, U. S. V.
Sixth Corps—Byt. Major-General Alexander Shaler, U. S. V.
Seventh Corps—Major-General O. B. Wilcox, U. S. A.
Eleventh Corps—Byt. Major-General A. B. Underwood, U. S. V.
Twelfth Corps—Brigadier-General S. M. Zulich, U. S. V.
General Staff—Colonel J. C. Biddle, U. S. V.
Cavalry Corps—Byt. Major-General J. B. McIntosh, U. S. A.
Artillery Corps—Byt. Major-General Henry J. Hunt, U. S. A.

TREASURER.

Major-General H. E. DAVIES, JR., U. S. V.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

Byt. Major-General GEO. H. SHARPE, U. S. V.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Byt. Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Church, U. S. V.

N. B .- No meeting was held in 1875.

OFFICERS, 1876.

PRESIDENT.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN F. HARTRANFT, U. S. V.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Corps.—Byt. Brigadier-General Edmund L. Dana, U. S. V. Second Corps.—Major-General A. A. Humphreys, U. S. A. Third Corps.—Byt. Major-General Chas. H. T. Collis, U. S. V. Fourth Corps.—Byt. Colonel Horatio C. King, U. S. V. Fifth Corps.—Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Synex, U. S. A. Sixth Corps.—Byt. Major-General M. T. McMahon, U. S. V. Ninth Corps.—Byt. Brigadier-General G. N. McKibbon, U. S. V. Leeventh Corps.—Major-General Chas. Devens, U. S. V. Twelfth Corps.—Major-General H. W. Slocum, U. S. A. General Staff.—Byt. Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. Meade, U. S. A. Cavalry Corps.—Byt. Major-General D. McM. Gregg, U. S. V. Artillery Corps.—Colonel R. Bruce Ricketts, U. S. V.

TREASURER.

Major-General H. E. DAVIES, JR., U. S. V.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

Bvt. Major-General Geo. H. Sharpe, U. S. V.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Bvt. Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. CHURCH, U. S. V.

OFFICERS, 1877.

PRESIDENT.

MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY W. SLOCUM, U. S. A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Corps—Byt. Brigadier-General Edmund L. Dana, U. S. V. Second Corps—Major Joseph II. Stiner, U. S. V. Third Corps—Colonel Michael W. Burns, U. S. V. Fourth Corps—General Innis N. Palmer, U. S. A. Fifth Corps—Colonel J. W. Mahan, U. S. V. Sixth Corps—Colonel Elisha H. Rhodes, U. S. V. Ninth Corps—Brigadier-General Edward Jardine, U. S. V. Eleventh Corps—Major-General Chas. Devens, U. S. V. Twelfth Corps—Brigadier-General James L. Selfridge, U. S. V. General Staff—Colonel Geo. G. Meade, U. S. A. Cavalry Corps—Byt. Brig.-Gen. Horace Binney Sargent, U. S. V. Artillery Corps—General R. Bruce Ricketts, U. S. V.

TREASURER.

Bvt. Major-General M. T. McMahon, U. S. V.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

Byt. Colonel Horatio C. King, U. S. V.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Byt. Brigadier-General T. F. Rodenbough, U. S. A.

OFFICERS, 1878.

PRESIDENT.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Corps—Colonel W. G. Veazey, U. S. V.

Second Corps—Byt. Colonel Theron E. Parsons, U. S. V.

Third Corps—Colonel M. B. Lakeman, U. S. V.

Fourth Corps—Byt. Brig.-Gen. Innis N. Palmer, U. S. A.

Fifth Corps—Byt. Maj.-Gen. James A. McQuade, U. S. V.

Sixth Corps—Lt. Colonel David I. Miln, U. S. V.

Ninth Corps—Byt. Maj.-Gen. Edward Jardine, U. S. V.

Eleventh Corps—Byt. Maj.-General Chas. Devens, U. S. V.

Twelfth Corps—Byt. Maj.-Gen. H. A. Barnum, U. S. V.

General Staff—Byt. Lt. Colonel Geo. Meade, U. S. V.

Cavalry Corps—Byt. Brig.-Gen. Horace Binney Sargent, U. S. V.

Artillery Corps—Byt. Brig.-Gen. R. B. Ricketts, U. S. V.

Signal Corps—Byt. Brig.-Gen. B. F. Fisher, U. S. V.

TREASURER.

Bvt. Maj.-Gen. M. T. McMahon, U. S. V.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

Byt. Colonel Horatio C. King, U. S. V.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Bvt. Brig.-Gen. T. F. RODENBOUGH, U. S. A.

OFFICERS, 1879.

PRESIDENT.

MAJOR-GENERAL DANIEL E. SICKLES, U. S. A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Corps—Byt. Major-General George J. Stannard, U. S. V. Second Corps—Colonel George F. Hopper, U. S. V. Third Corps—Major-General Joseph B. Carr, U. S. V. Fourth Corps—Colonel John G. Farnsworth, U. S. V. Fifth Corps—Byt. Brig.-General Frederick T. Locke, U. S. V. Sixth Corps—Major-General Charles Devens, U. S. V. Ninth Corps—Byt. Major-General Edward Jardine, U. S. V. Eleventh Corps—Captain Carl Schurr, U. S. V. Twelfth Corps—Brigadier-General James E. Selfridge, U. S. V. General Staff—Major-General A. A. Humphreys, U. S. A. Cavalry Corps—Byt. Major-General John B. McIntosh, U. S. A. Artillery Corps—Byt. Major-General Henry J. Hunt, U. S. A. Signal Corps—Captain F. R. Shattuck, U. S. V.

TREASURER.

Byt. Major General M. T. McMahon, U. S. V.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

Bvt. Colonel Horatio C. King, U.S. V.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Bvt. Major-General George II: Sharpe, U. S. V.

OFFICERS, 1880.

PRESIDENT.

MAJOR-GENERAL HORATIO G. WRIGHT, U. S. A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Corps—Major-General John C. Robinson, U. S. A. Second Corps—Byt. Brig.-Gen. James B. Coit, U. S. V. Third Corps—Lt. Col. Thos. Rafferty, U. S. V. Fourth Corps—Brig.-Gen. Innis N. Palmer, U. S. V. Fifth Corps—Byt. Lt. Col. J. Stuart Lowery, U. S. V. Sixth Corps—Brig.-Gen. James M. Warner, U. S. V. Ninth Corps—Byt. Brig.-Gen. Herbert H. McKieben, U. S. V. Ninth Corps—Maj.-Gen. Henry W. Slocum, U. S. V. Twelfth Corps—Byt. Brig.-Gen. William Cresswell, U. S. V. General Staff—Col. Geo. G. Meade, U. S. A. Cavalry Corps—Brig.-Gen. Wells, U. S. V. Artillery Corps—Byt. Maj.-Gen. Henry J. Hunt, U. S. A. Signal Corps—Gen. B. F. Fisher, U. S. V.

TREASURER.

Bvt. Maj.-Gen. M. T. McMahon, U. S. V.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

Bvt. Col. H. C. King, U.S. V.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Bvt. Maj.-Gen. GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. V.

OFFICERS, 1881.

PRESIDENT.

Brevet Major-General CHARLES DEVENS, Jr.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Corps.—Col. George W. Hooker, U. S. V.

Second Corps.—Gen. W. G. MITCHELL, U. S. V.

Third Corps.—Chaplain, Rev. Joseph H. Twichell, U. S. V.

Fourth Corps.—Lieut.-Col. Charles C. Suvdam, U. S. V.

Fifth Corps.—Brevet Brig.-Gen. John J. Milhau, U. S. A.

Sixth Corps.—Colonel James H. Platt, U. S. V.

Ninth Corps.—Brevet Brig.-Gen. F. W. Swift, U. S. V.

Eleventh Corps.—Brevet Maj.-Gen. A. B. Underwood, U. S. V.

Twelfth Corps.—Col. Warren W. Packer, U. S. V.

Nineteenth Corps.—Maj.-Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, U. S. A.

General Staff.—Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. D. Wiley, U. S. V.

Cavalry Corps.—Brevet Maj.-Gen. John B. McIntosh, U. S. A.

Artillery Corps.—Brevet Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Tompkins, U. S. A.

Signal Corps.—Captain H. W. Howgate, U. S. A.

TREASURER.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. M. T. McMahon, 93 Nassau Street, New York.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

Brevet Col. Horatio C. King, 115 Broadway, New York.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY,

Brevet Maj.-Gen. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Kingston. New York.

For Officers for 1882, see beginning of Proceedings.

LIST OF MEMBERS

OF THE

Society of the Army of the Potomic.

ALL NAMES MARKED * DECEASED.

NOTE. The figures indicate the date when each member joined the Society Where a number of names are grouped under one date it denotes that all joined that year.

	Date.
Andrews, Geo. L., Bvt. Col. U. S. A	1869
Alvord, Henry E., Maj. 2d Mass. Cav., Capt. Cav. U. S. A.	
Asch, Meyer, Bvt. Col. 1st N. J. Cav	
Auchmuty, R. C., Col	
Aldritch, H. L., Capt. 106th N. Y. VSt. Louis, Mo.	
Anderson, Patrick, Capt. 12th N. Y. V Hudson City, N. J.	
Arnold, Henry L., Byt. Col. 136th N. Y. VGeneseo, N. Y.	
Ammon, Beach C., Capt. 53d Pa. V	
Abbott, Thomas, Capt. 42d N. Y. V	
Alexander, Wm., Capt. & A. D. C. 1st N. Y. Cav. Jersey City, N. J.	
Asch, M. J., Surg. & Bvt. Maj. U. S. A New York City.	
Allen, Henry, Lt. Col. 17th Conn. V New Haven, Conn.	
Averill, W. W., Bvt. Maj. Gen	
Atlee, Abram S., 2d Lt. 1st N. Y. Lt. Art'y do	
Allen, Samuel H., 1st Me. Cav	
Ames, Geo. L., Capt. & Bvt. Col. C. S Salem, Mass.	
Anderson, John, 2d Lt. 18th U. S. Inf'yWashington, D. C.	
Aspinwall, Lloyd, Brig. Gen. N. Y. S. M New York City.	
Asper, J. T., Lt. Col. 7th Ohio Vol	1870
Ames, Adelbert, Bvt. Maj. GenLowell, Mass.	
Allen, J. B., Lt. & Q. M. 72d Pa. V Philadelphia, Pa.	
Alleman, H. C., Lt. Col. 127th Pa. V do	

Albro, Geo. E., 1st Lt. 24th U. S. Inf'yNashville, Tenn. Amory, Chas. W., 1st Lt. 2d Mass CavBoston, Mass.	1871
Appleton, Nathan, 1st Lt. & Byt. Capt. 5th Mass.	
Battery, Artillery, BrigadeBoston, Mass.	
Alger, R. A., Bvt. Brig. GenDetroit, Mich.	1872
Andrews, L. G., Asst. Surgeon	
Anthony, Joseph. Maj. 129th Pa. Vol	1874
Andres, Hiram, Capt. C. S. & Byt. MajPhiladelphia, Pa.	1876
Allen, Harry W., Pvt. C Co., 121st Pa. V do	
Austin, John H., Surgeon U. S. V	1000
Arnold, Fred. A., Pvt. D Co., 2d R. I. Vol Providence, R. I. Allen, F. G., Lt. Col	1877 1878
Adams, Jno. G. B., Capt. 19th Mass Lynn, Mass.	1010
Anderson, Thos. M., Lt. Col. U. S. A A. G. O.	1879
Annesley, Rich. L., Capt. 43d N. Y. & Byt. Maj . Albany, N. Y.	10.0
Alden, Alonzo, Col. Byt. Brig. Gen. 169th N. Y. Vol. Troy, N. Y.	
Abbott, L. A., Capt. 6th U. S. Cav., 10th Vt.	
A. G. O	1882
Adams, Chas. C., Private 11th U. S. Inf'y Boston, Mass.	
Atchinson, J. B., Maj. 27th N. YMidland, Mich.	
Allen, E. M., Capt. — N. Y Portland, Me.	
Allen, Thos. S., Byt. Maj. Gen. 5th Wis Oshkosh, Wis.	
Benyard, W. W. H., Bvt. Maj. EngineersWashington, D. C.	1869
Britt, J. W., Bvt. Brig. Gen	
Brown, B. B., Byt. Maj. 1st N. J. V Hoboken, N. J.	
Babcock, O. E., Byt. Brig. Gen	
Bouaffon, S., Lt. Col Philadelphia, Pa.	
Burt, M. W., Col. 22d Mass. Vol	
Burns, W. W., Bvt. Brig. Gen	
Bowerman, R. N., Bvt. Brig. GenBaltimore, Md.	
Bullard, Willard, Byt. Maj. 74th N. Y. VNew York City.	
Brownell, F. E., 1st Lt. 11th U. S. Inf'y Springfield, Mo.	
Benson, John L., Capt. 1918(Pa. V	
Beaumont, M. H., Col. 1st N. J. Cav	
Burleigh, John L., Col	
*Bendix, John E., Byt. Brig. Gen	
Beattie, John, Col. 156th N. Y. V do	
Butler, J. H., Capt. 32d N. Y. V do	
Bartruff, Chas. M., Byt. Lt. Col. 14th N. J. V do	
Baird, T. W., Major 82d N. Y. V do	
Burdett, John S	
Barber, A. P., Captain 2d Pa. Art'y	
Biddle, J. C., Col. & A. D. C. Hdqrs. A. P Philadelphia, Pa.	
*Bell, John H., Bvt. Brig. Gen	

Barstow, S. F., Byt. Brig. Gen. & A. D. C Washington, D. C.	1869
Bigelow, Lucius, Sgt. 5th Vt. V New York City.	
Botticher, Paul G., Capt. 58th N. Y. V Newark, N. J.	
Brady, John H., Capt. 84th N. Y. V	
*Blake, Asa L., Private 71st N. Y. V do	
*Brown, Luther, Maj. 110th Ohio VSpringfield, O.	
Binkley, Otto H., Col. 110th Ohio VTroy, O.	
Brown, T. Frederick, Bvt. Lt. Col	
Boughton, Wm. D., Capt. 49th N. Y. VNew York City.	
Barnum, Henry A., Bvt. Maj. Gen do	
Burns, Michael W., Col. 73d N. Y. V do	
Boyd, William A., 1st Lt. 62d N. Y. V do	
Beaumont, Walter P., Capt. 3d Mass. Art'y do	
Birdseye, M. B., Lt. Col. 2d N. Y. CavBinghamton, N. Y.	
Benedict, James, Bvt. Maj. & C. S Philadelphia, Pa.	
*Batchelder, Geo. A., Col. 22d Mass, V Yankton, Dakota Ter.	
Butterfield, Daniel, Maj. Gen	
*Brewster, Wm. R., Bvt. Maj. GenBrooklyn, N. Y.	
Burnside, Ambrose E., Maj. Gen	
Brackett, Levi Curtis, Bvt. Maj. & A. D. C New York City.	
*Bachia, R. N., Col	
Becker, Alex. R., Act. Asst. Sur	
Burke, T. J., Bvt. Col. 164th N. Y. V New York City.	
Book, Geo. H., Capt. 82d Pa. V	
Barber, Merritt, Capt. 16th U. S. Inf'y Washington, D. C.	
Bates, Robt. F., Lt. 18th U. S. Inf'y do	
Beare, John W., Capt. 5th N. H. V Fort Selden, New Mex.	
Browning, Geo. L Capt. 7th U. S. Inf'y Washington, D. C.	
Burbank, S., Bvt. Brig. GenNewport, Ky.	1870
Bingham, Henry H., Bvt. Brig. GenPhiladelphia, Pa.	10.0
Bernard, Geo., Capt. & Bvt. Lt. Col. 65th N. Y do	
Bradley, G. W., Col. & Q. MFort Union, New Mex.	
Bankerd, Josiah, Capt. & A. A. GBaltimore, Md.	
Benss, Chas., Capt. 45th N. Y. V	
Bachelder, R. N., Col. & A. Q. M. Hdq. A. P Manchester, N. H.	
Bingham J. T., Sgt. Battery	
Beek, W. Butler, Byt. Lt. Col. U. S. A. 5th Art. Washington, D. C.	
Balloch, Geo. W., Brig. Gen do	
Barthman, Wm., Capt. 20th N. Y. V New York City.	
Betts, C. F., Capt. 17th Conn. VPhiladelphia, Pa.	
Banford, John, Lt. & Q. M. 2d N. J. V	
Burrit, Loren, Bvt. Lt. Col. V	
Brinton, Robt. M., Bvt. Lt. Col. 2d Pa. Cav do	
Baxter, D. W. C., Byt. Brig. Gen. 72d Pa. V do	
Bleyler, Florence, Private 12th N. J. V do	
220 Jace, 1 lotedoo, 1 livate 12th 11. 9. 1	

Bowen, Ed. R., Major 114th Pa. A	1870
Barnard, George M., Capt. & Bvt. Col. 18th Mass. V. Boston, Mass. *Bartlett, Wm. F., Brig. & Bvt. Maj. GenPittsfield, Mass.	1871
Brueninghausen, E. W., Major 58th N. Y. Vet. V. Brooklyn, N. Y.	
Baldwin, B. W., Capt. 61st Pa. V	
Barstow, George F., 1st Lt. 3d Art'y U. S. A., Ft Schuyler, N. Y. H. Benson, Andrew M., Capt. & Bvt. Maj. 1st Me. Cav., Portland, Me.	
Briggs, Henry S., Gen	
*Bixby, P. P., Col. 6th N. H Concord, N. H.	
Burnside, J. O. P., Col. 71st Ill. V	
Bigelow, W. O. Capt. 2d Md. V	
Butts, Frank B., 1st R. I. Lt. Art'y Providence, R. I.	
Bigelow, George II., 2d Lt. 12th Vt. V Burlington, Vt.	
Benedict, George G., Lt. & A. D. C do	
Broadwell, John A., Private Batt'y B, N. J. V Newark, N. J.	
Ballier, John E., Col. & Byt Brig. Gen. 98th	
Pa. V	1872
Buxter, C. K., Lt. 19th Ind. V	
*Bond, John R., Byt. Brig. Gen. 67th Ohio V	
Britton, C. A., Bvt. Col. 1st N. Y. Cav	
*Brinker, John H., Capt. 107th Ohio V do Bell, J. M., Capt. 7th U. S. Cav	
Burke, D. F., Brig. Gen	1873
Brewster, H. M., Capt. 57th N. Y. VSpringfield, Mass.	1010
Beal, Geo. L., Byt. Maj. GenPortland, Me.	
Bradford, Wm. J., 1st Lt. 2d R. I. VolsProvidence, R. I.	
Bowers, Chas. E., Lt. 32d Mass V Boston, Mass.	
Bush, A. L., Lt. 37th Mass V	
Brown, Wm. H., 1st Lt. 1st Conn. H'y Art'yNew Haven, Conn.	
Butler, J. Hartwell, 1st Lt. 2d U. S. Art'yNew York City.	
Brown, Benj. E., Musician 27th Conn. VNew Haven, Conn.	
Baker, C. C., Col. 39th N. Y. V New York City.	
Beaver, Jas. A., Col. & Bvt. Brig. Gen. 148th Pa. Vol	1074
Brightbill, Benj., Sergt. 12th Pa. Vol	1874
*Bertolette John D., Col. & Asst. Adj. GenMauch Chunk, Pa.	
Bingham, Ed. B., Q. M. Sgt. 21st N. J. Voi Newark, N. J.	1875
Brisbane, Wm., Bvt. Brig. Gen	1876
Brockway, C. B., Capt. 1st Pa. Art'yBloomsburg, Pa.	
Brown, Geo. L., Sgt. 71st Pa. Vol. Cav Philadelphia, Pa.	
Boyd, R. M., Maj. 1st N. J. Cav	
Benton, J. W., Capt. C Co. 26th Pa. VolPhiladelphia, Pa.	
Bachelder, John B. (Honorary)Boston, Mass.	
Brayton, Chas. R., Gen. 3d R. I. Art'yProvidence, R. I.	1877
Baker, Allen, Jr., Capt. 1st R. I. Cav do	

Burnham, John H., Lt. Col. 16th Conn. Vol	1877
Bailey, P. S., Capt. 27th Mass	1878
Brown, J. W., 2d Lt Boston, Mass. Burrows, Charles, 1st Mass. H. A. Paterson, N. J. Baker, B. F., Col. & Byt. Brig. Gen 43d	1879
N. Y. V. Ballston Springs, N. Y. Brennan, W. D. Capt. 142d N. Y. V. Malone, N. Y. Bagg, Egbert, Maj. 117th N. Y. V. Utica, N. Y. Bardwell, H. J., Sergt. Sig. Corps. Northampton, Mass. Bartlett, L. C., Bvt. Maj. 1st Lt. 27th N. Y. V. Binghamton, N. Y. Baldwin, L. E., Bvt. Maj. & Capt. 51st Mass. V. Baltimore, Md. Baldwin, John S., Capt. 51st Mass. V. Worcester, Mass. Bowers, George, Lt. Col. 13th N. H. V. Nashua, N. H. Boutelle, C. H., Vol. Lt. Com, U. S. N. (Honorary Member) Bangor, Me.	
Bogen, Jas. C., Sergt. 4th N. Y. H. A	1880
Brainerd, A. O., Reg. Q. M. 5th Vt. do Babbitt, John W., L. Col. 9th N. H. Kane, N. H. Butterfield, Frank G., Lt. Col. 6th Vt. Saxton's River, Vt. Beattie, Alex'r M., Capt. 3d Vt. V. Lancaster, N. H. Bryant, Geo. D., Pvt. 1st Vt. Cav. West Cornwall, Vt. Balker, Henry, Battery F. Indp. Pa. Art. Pittsburg, Pa. Blakeslee, B. F., 2d Lt. 16th Conn. Hartford, Conn. Budlong, J. C., Brig. Gen. 3d R. I. Cav. Centredale, R. I. Buckingham, Philo B., Col. 20th Ct. New Haven, Conn. Burbank, Jno. B., 1st Lt. 20th Ct. Hartford, Conn. Blackmer, E. F., 1st Lt. 37th Mass. National City, Cal.	1881

Baylis, Richard, Bvt. Lt. Col. 5th Mich. Cav	
Barney, A. R., Bvt. Brig. Gen. 142d N. Y	Gouvernuer, N. Y.
Bragg, Edward S., Brig. Gen	Fond du Lac, Wis.
Bush, W. W., Capt. 28th N. Y	Lockport, N. Y.
Bell, D. V., Q. M. 24th Mich	Detroit, Mich.
Best, W. L., Capt. 16th N. Y	
Blackman, H. B., Q. M. 5th Mich	
Beveridge, John L., Maj. 8th Ill. Cav	
Beagle, L. N., Corp. 23d N. Y	
Brearley, W. H., Private 17th Mich	
Barker, L. A., Sergt. 66th Ill	
Bottsford, C. E., 1st Lt. 10th U. S	
Butler, Lewis, Maj. & Col. 67th and 182d O.	
Britton, John, 2d Lt. 26th Mich	
Bullard, E. A., Corp. 5th Mich	
Bliss, A. T., Capt. 10th N. Y. Cav	Saginaw Mich
Balm, Jas. D., Capt. 20th N. Y	
Baker, Henry B., Asst. Surg. 20th Mich	
*Casey, Silas, Maj. Gen	
Costett, Chas., Bvt. Maj	
Clarke, Geo. B., Jr., Byt. Capt	
*Cowdin, Robt., Brig. Gen	
Cooncy, Geo. W., Capt. & A. C. S	
Catlin, Robt., Capt	
Carroll, Wm., Bvt. Lt. Col. & Asst. Surg	
*Cartwright, Thos. W., Capt. 63d N. Y. V.	New York City.
Crosby, J. T., Maj. 6th N. Y. Art'y	do
Carl, Louis A., Capt. 4th Md. V	Baltimore, Md.
Carter, Thos. E., Major 57th Pa. V	Philadelphia, Pa.
Clark, Gideon, Byt. Brig. Gen. 119th Pa. V.	do
Church, W. C., Bvt. Lt. Col. & C. S	
Cooper, Poinsett, Capt. 42d N. Y. V	
*Clark, Edward P., 1st Lt	Newark, N. J.
Crosby, Hiram B., Col. 21st Conn. V	Norwich, Conn.
Clayton, Benj. F., Bvt. Col. 102d N. Y. V	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Clark, A. M., Bvt. Lt. Col. & Surg	Belleville, N. J.
Clark, E. C., Bvt. Maj. 107th N. Y. V	Dubuque, Iowa.
Chamberlain, Thos., Lt. Col. 150th Pa. V	
Cranford, H. L., Maj. & C. S	Washington, D. C.
Chamberlain, T. D., Bvt. Col. 20th Me. V	New York City.
Coehran, J. B., Capt. 7th Md. V	Jersey City, N. J.
Coutan, Chas. W., Maj. 10th N. Y. V	New York City.
Coddington, Clifford, Capt. 51st N. Y. V	Kingston, N. Y.
Chester, Stephen, Lt. Col. 15th N. Y. Eng	New York City.
Connor, Selden, Brig. Gen. Vols	
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Cochrane, John, Brig. Gen. Vols	1869
Crandell, Levi, Col. 125th N. Y. V do Campbell, Peter, 2d Lt. 14th N. Y. H. Art'y Norwich, Conn.	
Coit, Jas. B., Bvt. Brig. Gen. 14th Conn. V do	
Carson, John H., 1st Lt. 4th Del. V New York City.	
Cadwalader, Chas. E., Bvt. Lt. C. & A. D. C Philadelphia, Pa.	
Cogswell, Wm. S., Lt. Col. 5th Conn. V Brooklyn, N. Y.	
Cronin, David E., Byt. Maj. 1st N. Y. M. RflsNew York City.	
Carr, Gouverneur, Col. 165th N. Y. V do Colgate, C. G., Col. 14th N. Y. Eng do	
Cronert, Fred., Capt. 2d N. Y. CavBirmingham, Coun.	
Cornell, C. H., Capt. 95th N. Y. V	
Cross, Nelson, Bvt. Maj. Gen	
Comyn, Chas. M., Col. 122d Ohio V do	
Cantine, J. J., Bvt. Maj. & A. D. C. 137th N. Y. V. do	
Cambios, H. S., Quartermaster do	
Conyngham, Charles, Maj	
*Cooper, Frederick, Lt. Col. 7th N. J. VJersey City, N. J.	
Chartres, Duke de, Capt. & A. D. CParis, France.	
Carman, E. A., Bvt. Brig. Gen. 13th N. J. V New Jersey.	
Coster, Charles R., Col. 134th N. Y. V New York City.	
Correctly W. W. W. Cort. 1994; P. W. Fr. Salder, New Mey	
Comens, Wm. W., Capt. 129th Pa. VFt. Selden, New Mex. Conrad, Jacob, Capt. 96th Pa. VPhiladelphia, Pa.	1870
Collins, W. T., Capt. 1st U. S. Sharpshooters Washington, D. C.	1010
Clark, J. Hinkley, Byt. Lt. Col. 6th Pa. Cav Philadelphia, Pa.	
Clark, F. II., Lt. & A. D. C do	
Cunningham, Jos. A., Col. 3d Mass. VBoston, Mass.	
Conner, Freeman, Col. 44th N. Y. V	
Chase, Jas. E., Capt. 1st R. I. Lt. Art'yProvidence, R. I.	
Crocker, George A., Capt. 6th N. Y. CavNew York City.	
Chapman, G. H., Bvt. Maj. GenIndianapolis, Ind.	
Corson, R. R., Bvt. Maj. & A. Q. MNorristown, Pa.	
Carpenter, E. N., Capt. 6th Pa. CavGermantown. Pa.	
Cabot, Lewis, Maj. 4th Mass. CavBrookline, Mass.	
Crone, Louis E., Capt. U. S. A., 22d Mass. VLexington, Mass.	10*1
Custer, Bethel Moore, 2d Lt. 24th U. S. Inf'y Washington, D. C.	1871
Crocker, Wm. A., Lt. Col. 6th N. Y. CavNew York City. Collins, Chas. H. T., Col. & Byt. Maj. GenPhiladelphia, Pa.	
*Copeland, Robt. Morris, Maj. & A. A. GRidley Park, Pa.	
Capron, A. B., Major Signal CorpsWoonsocket, R. I.	
coprod, 22 Di, hajor dignar corportition in controlled in 1	

Connelly, Henry M., Byt. Lt. Col. & A. A. G	1871
Campbell, Charles A., Lt. 40th Mass V	
Maj. Gen New York City. Carr, J. H., A. D. C. Wooster, Ohio.	1872
Clitz, H. B., Col. 10th U. S. Inf'y	1873
Caldwell, John, 2d Lt. 61st Pa. Vol	1874
Campbell, Cyrus K., 1st Lt. & Adj. 142d Pa. VolPittston, Pa. Cromelien, Alfred, 1st Lt. 5th Pa. CavPhiladelphia, Pa. Cooper, Richard, 1st. Lt. 7th New York VolJersey City, N. J.	1876
Chauncey, Charles, Capt. Co. K, 2d Pa. CavPhiladelphia, Pa. Chase, Philip S., 2d Lt. 1st R. I Lt. Art'yProvidence, R. I. Carr, Geo. W., Surg. 1st and 2d R. I. Vol do	1877
Chenery, Geo. H., Com Sgt. 2d R. I. Vol do Calder, E. A., 2d Lt. 1st R. I. Cav do	
Cilley, Jonathan P., Bvt. Brig. Gen. 1st Me. CavRockland, Me. Curtis, Edw'd F., 1st Lt. 1st R. I. VolProvidence, R. I.	
Case, Ervin T., Capt. 9th N. H. Vol	
Corson, Geo. E., Com. Sgt. 17th U. S. Inf'y U. S. A	
Cochrane, Wm. H. D., Maj. & Byt Lt. Col. A. Q. M., Nashua, N. H. Cooley, S. P., 1st Lt. 27th Mass	1878
Callanan, J. J., Lt. 5th N. Y. Cav	1879
Cronkite, J. W., Lt. Col. & Byt. Col. 121st N. Y., Brooklyn, N. Y. Cary, D. J., Capt. 169th N. Y. V., Troy, N. Y. Cafferty, E. M., 1st Sergt. 89th N. Y. V., Binghamton, N. Y.	
Chamberlin, S. E., Lt. Col. 118th N. Y. V Loudon Co., Va. *Corning, C. H., Col. 7th N. Y. V Albany, N. Y.	
Carr, J. P., Maj. Gen	1880
Clarke, John W., Capt. A. Im	
Carpenter, Mason B., Sgt. 13th Vt	

Cummings, Thos. A., Private Bat'y C, 1st N. Y.	
Lt. Art'yFort Benton, Montana.	1881
Canton, Thos. M., Capt. 69th N. Y. Vols New York City.	
Cone, Wm. E., Sgt. 22d Ct	
Clapp, John B., Lt. & Adj. 16th Ctdo	
Corliss, S. P., Col. 4th N. Y	
Chapman, Geo. C., Col. 5th Ct	
Corliss, G. W., Byt. Maj. 5th Ct	
Crane, John W., 1st Sgt. 79th N. Y	
Catlin, Lyman S., 2d Ct. Art'yBridgeport, Conn.	
Chamberlain, D. P., Surgeon 4th Mich. VolsToledo, Ohio.	1882
Colerick, Wm., Capt. 1st Mich. CorLapeer, Mich.	100~
Chamberlin, David C., Surg. 105th and 94th	
N. Y	
Clement, C. H., Sergt. 17th MichMillbrook, Mich. Clark, E. R., Private 17th U. S. InfyOxford, Mich.	
Curtiss, Chas. H., Capt. 7th Mich	
Campbell, Robt., 1st Lt. & Q. M. 4th MichAnn Arbor, Mich.	
Chandler, J. H., Capt. 115th U. S. Ct	
Christiancy, H. C., Capt. & A. D. C Detroit, Mich.	
Casse, A. J., Capt. 20th N. Y	
Chamberlain, L. H., Adjt. & 1st Lt. 24th Mich Detroit, Mich.	
Church, N., Col. 26th Mich	
Chope, Chas. H., Lieut. 24th Mich	1000
Dickinson, Jos., Bvt. Brig. Gen	1869
Dickinson, G. W., Capt. & A. Q. M. 26th Pa. V.	
Dwyer, John, Maj. 63d N. Y. V Sandy Hill, N. Y.	
Dow, Edwin B., Maj. 6th Me. BatteryBoston, Mass.	
Dexter, B. F., Capt. 50th N. Y. EngBrooklyn, N. Y.	
Dumont, T. S., 1st Lt	
*Denison, A. W., Bvt. Maj. GenBaltimore, Md.	
Duryee, Abram, Bvt. Maj. GenNew York City.	
Demarest, James H., Capt. 8th N. J. V	
Dick, S. B., Col. 9th Pa. V	
Dana, Edmund L., Bvt. Brig. Gen. 143d Pa. VWilkesbarre, Pa.	
Dunn, James L., Surg. 111th Pa. V Titusville, Pa.	
Deems, James M., Bvt. Brig. GenBaltimore, Md.	
*Dickson, J. Newton, Capt. 6th Pa. CavPhiladelphia, Pa.	
Davis, William, Col. 69th Pa. V do	
Davis, Jacob M., Major 90th Pa. V do	
Dallwan, Walter M., Bvt. Maj. 149th N. Y. V Syracuse, N. Y.	
Doran, Michael, Major 69th N. Y. S. M New York City.	
Dickinson, Wm., Bvt. Maj., Capt. 3d U. S. Inf'y do	
Dicky, Wm. D., Bvt. Col. 15th N. Y. H. A Newburg, N. Y.	
Dwight, Wm., Brig. GenBoston, Mass.	

Dwight, Charles, 1st LtBoston, Mass.	1869
Doty, Charles E., Lt. 17th Conn. V Norwalk, Conn.	
Dolan, Michael, 1st Lt. 2d U. S. Inf'yWashington, D. C.	
Davies, Henry E., Jr., Maj. Gen New York City.	
Dewey, George M., Maj. 10th N. Y. VBrooklyn, N. Y.	
Dwyer, John, Surg. 69th N. Y. V Ward's Island. N. Y.	
Davis, Charles L, Capt. 10th U. S. Inf'y	
*De Peyster, Frederick J., Bvt. Col	
Delanoy, Thomas, 1st Lt	
Dodd, Chas., 1st Lt. & Adj. 155th N. Y. V do	
Drake, Geo. B., Bvt. Brig. Gen	
Dougherty, W. W., 1st Lt. & Adj	
Davis, Robt., 1st Lt. & Bvt. Capt. 2d U. S. Inf'y do	
Defendorf, Wilson, Capt. 6th N. Y. Art'yNew York City.	
*Dost, George W., 8th U. S. Inf'y	
De Trobriand, Regis, Byt. Maj. Gen New Orleans, La.	
Davis, W. W. H., Col. & Byt. Brig. GenDoylestown, Pa.	
Dudley, W. W., Bvt. Brig. Gen. 19th Ind. VRichmond, Ind.	
*Dumont, Robert S., Capt. 5th N. Y. V New York City.	1870
*Donagan, Richard, Capt. 118th Pa. V	
Doty, A. H., Capt. 67th N. Y. V Brooklyn, N. Y.	
Davis, James W., Capt. 5th Pa. Cav Philadelphia, Pa.	
Donnelly, Vincent P., Capt. 61st Pa. V do	
Dana, Robert S., Surg. 107th Pa. VMorrisville, Pa.	
D'Hautville, F. S. G., Capt. A. D. C New York City.	
Devens, Chas., J., Bvt. Maj. Gen Lowell, Mass.	
Driver, Wm. R., Maj. & Bvt. Lt. Col. A. A. G Beverly, Mass.	1871
Davis, Walter S., Byt. Lt Col	
*Dodd, Charles, 1st Lt. & Adjt. 5th N. H. V Boston, Mass.	
Donnelly, Hugh, Capt. 37th Mass. V New York City.	
Daggett, A. S., Lt. Col. & Bvt. Brig. Gen. 5th Me. V. Auburn, Me.	
Donohue, Michael T., Col. & Byt. Brig. Gen. 10th	
N. H. V	
Drury, W. P., Capt. 1st Mass. V	
*Dodge, J. G. C., Bvt. Lt. Col. 61st Mass. V Suncook, N. H.	
Dorr, J. C., Surg	
Dickensen, G. W., Col. 6th Ohio CavWarren, Ohio.	1872
Davis, L. R., Lt. Col. 7th Ohio V	
Derrom, Andrew, Col. 25th N. J. V	1873
Dubois, Edward M., Maj. 12th N. J. VBridgeton, N. J.	
Douvian, John H., Capt. 17th U. S. Inf'y Utica, N. Y.	
Dwyer, M. T., Capt. 2d N. J. V	
Dodge, J. N., Capt. 1st Minn. VSpringfield, Mass.	
De Kay, Drake, Bvt. Col. 40th U. S. Inf'yNew York City.	
Davis, Eben W., Maj. & Byt. Col. 15th N. J. V Newark, N. J.	1874

Dakin, Wm. H., Pvt. 6th N. Y. Art'yNew York City. Dodge, Theo. A., Capt. U. S. A., 119th N. Y.	1874
Vol	
Dempsey, John W., Capt. & Bvt. Lt. Col. 82d N.Y.V	1875
Dunkle, A. K., Capt. 14th Pa. V	1876
Drake, Alex. E., Byt. Col. U. A	10,00
Denison, Fred., Chaplain 1st R. I. CavProvidence, R. I.	1877
Drennan, James M., Capt. 25th Mass. Vol	10
Dingman, Harrison, Pvt. 14th N. Y. VWashington, D. C.	
Doten, F. B., Capt. 14th Conn. Inf'y	1878
Davidson, Arnold, 46th N. Y. V	1879
Davis, A. P., Byt. Maj. 11th Me. V	
Dunshee, N. J., Capt. 14th Vt. V	1880
Dunton, W. C., Capt. 14th Vt. V.	
Dudley, H. T., Capr. 15th Mass	1881
*Davies, T. M., Lt. Col. 14th N. Y	
Dougherty, Daniel, (Honorary)	
Dunean, John W., Maj. 37th Pa. V do	1882
Doolittle, Chas. E., Brig. Gen. Bvt. Maj. Gen Toledo, Ohio.	
Dodsley, Wm. R., Capt. 24th Mich Detroit, Mich.	
Drew, W. H., Lieut. Col. 21st N. Y Blissfield, N. Y.	
Dorrance, Wm. H., Pvt. 27th N. YAnn Arbor, Mich.	
Doyle, P. C., Capt. 21st N. YBuffalo, N. Y.	
Dillon, R. S., Capt. 24th Mich Detroit, Mich.	
Delano, Alex., Non-Com. Staff, 5th Mich. Batt'y do.	
Dupont, Chas., Capt. 13th Mich. Battery do.	
Durfee, E. O., Sergt. 24th Michdo.	
Everett, James H., Bvt. Maj. 120th N. Y. VKingston, N. Y.	1869
Egan, Thomas W., Bvt. Maj. Gen New York City.	
Elliott, Thomas, Maj. 60th N. Y. V do	
Edwards, William, Maj. N. Y. Cav do	
Elliott, J. Thomas, Bvt. Maj. & A. C. S Philadelphia, Pa.	
Embieh, Fred. E., Col. 106th N. Y. V Williamsport, Pa.	
Ellmaker, Peter C., Col 119th Pa. V do	
*Emanuel, Lyon L., Maj. 82d Pa. V New York City.	
Eckles, J. W., 1st Lt. Del. VFt. Bayard, New Mex.	
*Ellis, Henry A., Capt. & Bvt. Lt. Col. 17th	
U. S. Inf'y Ft. Garland, C. T.	
*Erickson, Aaron J., 1st Lt. 74th N. Y. V. Boston, Mass.	4.000
Ellis, H. C., Capt. 65th N. Y. V	1870
*Eccleston, C. A., Capt. 36th N. Y. V do	
Edgerton, F. M., Adj. 2d Vt. V	
*Ellis, R., Capt. 6th Pa. Cav	10***
Emerson, William, Col. 1918t N. 1. V	1871

Ellis, Theodore G., Bvt. Brig. Gen. 14th Ct. V Hartford, Conn. Erhardt, Joel B., Capt. 1st Vt. Cav New York City.	1871
Eames, Walter A., Sgt. 15th Mass. V	1872
Vol	1875
Etting, Chas. E., Capt. 121st Pa. V	1876
Embler, A. H., Maj	
Ellis, W. J., Byt. Maj., C. S Melrose, Mass.	1878
Ebstein, Frederick E., 1st Lt. & Q. M. 21st	
Infy., A. G. O	1879
Egolf, Joseph, Capt. & Bvt. Lt. Col. 125th N. YTroy, N. Y.	
Edson, P. O'Meara, Surg. 17th Vt. VBoston, Mass.	1880
Elwell, Louis J., Adjt. 25th Mass	1881
Fitzhugh, Chas. L., Bvt. Brig. GenPittsburg, Pa.	1869
Field, Putnam, Capt. 10th N. Y. V	
Fairbanks, John B., Byt. Maj. 36th Mass. V Oakham, Mass.	
*Fry, William H., Col. 16th Pa. Cav	
Farrell, Thos. M., Lt. & A. D. C. 15th N. Y. Eng., New York City.	
*Fraiser, Barent, Jr., Capt. 33d N. J. V	
*Fisk, Henry C., Col. 65th N. Y. VBoston, Mass.	
Freedley, Henry W., Col	
Fay, J. Augustus, Jr., Lt. Col. 30th N. J. V Elizabeth, N. J.	
Franklin, W. B., Maj. Gen	
Fairchild, Lucius, Brig. Gen	
Forbes, Joseph, Bvt. Maj. 43d U. S. C. T New York City.	
Franklin, Geo. M., Capt. 122d Pa. V Lancaster, Pa.	
Farrell, John, 1st Lt. 15th N. Y. Eng New York City.	
Farnsworth, Henry I., 1st Lt. 8th U. S. CavBuffalo, N. Y.	
French, W. B., Bvt. Brig. Gen. 77th N.	
Y. V	
Fisher, B. F., Bvt. Brig. Gen	
French, Charles O., Private	
*Fairman, James, Col. 96th N. Y. V New York City.	
Fanton, Hull, Byt. Maj. & A. A. G	
*Farnsworth, A., Col. 79th N. Y. V	
Favill, Josiah M., Bvt. Col. U. S. Vol do. Freeman, C. M., Capt. & Bvt. Maj. 2d U. S. Inf'yTroy, N. Y.	
Farley, Benj. F., Private 5th N. Y. VNew York City.	
Farnsworth, John G., Byt. Col. & Q. M Albany, N. Y.	
*Farmer, Geo. E., Byt. Lt. Col. 6th N. Y. Cav New York City.	
Fleming, G. M., 1st Lt. 21st Pa. Cav	
Forsyth, G. A., Byt. Brig. G. & A. I. G	1870
rosym, G. A., Dyl. Big. G. & A. I. G Chicago, In.	10.0

Frazier, Nalbro, Jr., Capt. 2d Pa. Cav Philadelphia, Pa.	1870
Forbes, W. T., Lt. Col. A. A. G	
Fassitt, J. B., Capt. 23d Pa. V	
Ferguson, James F., Surg. 82d N. Y. V do.	
Fletcher, W. S., 2d Vt. V	
Forbes, W. H., Lt. Col. 2d Mass. CavBoston, Mass.	
Foster, Frank T., Col. 1st Tenn Cincinnati, O.	
Foley, David, F., Maj. 95th Pa. VPhiladelphia, Pa.	1871
Fearing, George R., Capt. & Byt. Maj New York City.	
Fairbanks, Harlan, Corp. 1st Mass. V Worcester, Mass.	
Foster, George P., Col. & Bvt. Brig. Gen. 4th	
Vt. VBurlington, Vt.	
*Fowler, James II., Lt. 26th Mass. V Boston, Mass.	
Farnham, A. B. Col.,	
Forbes, C. H., Capt. & A. A. G Brandon, Vt.	
Farrar, Henry W., Byt. Lt. Col. & A. D. C	1872
Furey, Thomas, Capt. 69th Pa. V	
Fowler, Chas. E., 20th Conn. V New Haven, Conn.	1873
Frueauff, J. E., Maj. 153d Pa. V	
Fox, Simon J., 27th Conn. V	
Farley, James L., Surg. 14th N. Y. S. M Brooklyn, N. Y.	
Fisher, John H., Hosp. Std. 14th N. Y. S. M do.	
Furber, David B., SgtWestfield, Mass.	
Fairbanks, Oliver B., Sgt. 4th N. Y. Cav Dayton, Ohio.	
Fox, Wilson C., Pvt. 12th Pa. V	1874
Fielder, Geo. B., 1st Lt. 21st N. J VJersey City, N. J.	1876
Fletcher, J. S., Capt. & Bvt. Lt. Col. 11th U. S.	
Inf'yPhiladelphia, Pa.	
Frederick, Geo. W., Byt. Col. 209th Pa. V Chestnut Hill, Pa.	
Farrington, Preston M., Maj., 1st R. I. Cav Providence, R. I.	1877
Fiske, Frank D., Pvt. H Co. 9th R. I. VPawtucket, R. I.	
Foss, S. S., 1st Lt. 8th Conn. V	
Fiske, Wilbur D., Capt. 14th Conn. Inf'y Boston, Mass.	
Fay, John S. Sgt., 13th Mass. V Marlboro, Mass.	
Flynn, George W., Pvt. 85th N. YBuffalo, N. Y.	1878
Fraser, James S., Sgt. 4th N. Y. Bat'y New York City.	
Fortescue, Louis R., Capt. 6th Corps Philadelphia, Pa.	
Farnsworth, J. G., Col. & Q. M. 4th Arty. Corps Albany, N. Y.	1879
Fuller, C. A., 2d Lt. 61st N. Y. V Sherburne, N. Y.	
Fletcher, D. C., Sergt. 40th N. Y. V Littleton, Mass.	
Foley, Jno. P., Private 6th Pa. Cav	
French, Horace, Capt. 3d Vt. V	1880
Fansington, William, Lt. 1st Vt. CavSt. Albans, Vt.	
Farnham, Rosewell, Col.; Lt. Col. 12th Vt. V Bradford, Vt.	
Ferris, Wm. G., Maj. 6th N. Y. Art'y New Hamburg, N. Y.	

Fisher, John G., 1st Lt. 14th N. J. VJersey City, N. J.	1880
Fisher, Theo. W., 1st Lt. 62d Mass. VBoston, Mass.	
Fuller, Thos. P., Capt. 93d N. Y. Vol	1881
Forbes, Ira E., Color Corporal 16th Conn	
Fearey, Thos. H., 2d Lt. Signal Corps U. S. A Albany, N. Y.	
Forsyth, J. S., Private, 5th Ct	
Farrar, J. S., Col. 26th Mich. Vols	1882
Fisher, Newton D., Corporal, 2d OhioCleveland, Ohio.	
Francis, Jas., Lt. Col. 2d MassLowell, Mass.	
Greene, G. S., Maj. Gen New York City.	1869
Greene, C. T., Byt. Maj. U. S. A	
*Gregory, E. M., Bvt. Maj. GenPhiladelphia, Pa.	
Gwyn, James, Bvt. Maj. Gen do.	
*Greig, Thomas W., Major New York City.	
Giller, Jacob, Capt. 26th Pa. V	
Grant, Gabriel, Surg. U. S. V do.	
Goodrich, B. F., Surg. Eng do.	
Gardiner, C. C., Byt. Col. 27th N. Y. VSt. Louis, Mo.	
Graham, Chas. K., Byt. Maj. GenNew York City.	
Gaylord, Noah M., Chaplain 13th Mass. V do.	
Green, Martin J., Capt. & A. Q. M	1
Gale, Geo. S., Surg. 1st Vt. Cavdo.	,
Gregg, D. McM., Bvt. Maj. Gen	
Gibbon, John, Maj. GenNew York City.	
Graffam, Geo. W., 1st Lt. & Adjt. 5th Me. VLewiston, Me.	
Goodale, A. G., Sgt. 6th Me. VFort Klamath, Oregon.	
Goddard, P. Lacey, Capt. & A. D. C	1870
Gleason, James, Col	1010
*Gallagher, J. H., CaptNew York.	
Goldsborough, E. Y., 1st Lt. 8th Md. VBaltimore, Md.	
George, S., Lt. 2d Pa. Reserves	
Goodman, Henry E., Surg. U. S. V	
Gazzam, A. W., Maj. 103d Pa. VNew York City.	
Goddard, R. H. I., Col. & A. D. CProvidence, R. I.	1871
Gilmore, H. G., Maj. 10th Mass. VSpringfield, Mass.	1011
Gile, W. A., Capt. 18th N. H. V Worcester, Mass.	
Gracey, S. L., Chaplain 6th Pa. Cav	
*Gould, Francis, 1st Lt. 40th N. Y. V Arlington, Mass.	
Griffin, Simon G., Bvt. Maj. Gen	
Gordon, George H., Brig. GenBoston, Mass.	
*Graham, W. W., Maj. 39th Mass. V	
Getting, E. L. do.	
Gray, F. E., Capt. 37th Mass. V Springfield, Mass.	
Goble, J. R., Maj. 1st Wis. V	1872
Green, S. D., Q. M. Sgt. 24th Mich. N Detroit, Mich.	

Goddard, Chas. O., Capt. 17th U. Inf'yWashington, D. C. Gibson, Horatio, G., Byt. Brig. Gen. 3d	1872
Art'y	1873
Goddard, Henry P., Capt. 14th Conn. V Hartford, Conn.	1874
Gelray, James W., Col. Mass. Inf'y Boston, Mass.	1875
Goddard, Wm. Col Providence, R. I.	,
Grove, J. E., Hosp. Steward 114th Pa. V Philadelphia, Pa.	
Cambon, 2 : 21, Con Footh 2 th Foot Footh 2 th	
Gardner, David, Col. 1st Pa. Cav	
Gile, Geo. W., Lt. Col. U. S. A. & Byt. Brig. Gen. Camden, N. J.	
Gillen, Daniel J., Pvt. 84th N. Y. V	1000
Gray, Chas. C., 1st Lt. 1st R. I. Lt. Art'yProvidence, R. I	1877
Greene Jerome B., Asst. Surg. U. S. V do.	
Greene, Wm. H., Hosp. Stew. & M. D. 12th R. I. V. do.	
Gorton, T. W., Capt. 11th R. I. V do.	4050
Gibson, Wm., Capt. Purnell Legion	1878
Goodrich, Edwin, Capt. 9th N. Y. Cav Tonawanda, N. Y.	1879
Graham, Thos., Capt. 71st N. Y. V Philadelphia, Pa.	
Guion, Jno. M., Maj. 1st Vt. Cav Seneca Falls, N. Y.	
Gilmore, W. H., I. M. Sgt. 8th VtFarille, Vt.	1880
Gross, Willard G., Artificer 10th Mass. Art'y Brookline, Mass.	
Gregg, Wm. L., 1st Lt. 3d Pa. CavPhiladelphia, Pa.	1881
Gale, Gabriel N. P., 1st Lt. 11th N. Y. I. B do.	1882
Grubb, E. Burd, Byt. Brig. Gen. V. 6th CorpsBeverley, N. J.	
Grossvenor, Ira R., Col. 7th Mich. VMouroe, Mich.	
Gillies, A. H., 1st Lt. 8th Mich. V	
Grant, Ulysses S., Gen. (Honorary) New York City.	
*Hastings, George G., Byt. ColSing Sing, N. Y.	1869
Hunt, Henry J., Bvt. Maj. Gen. Art'y Res Washington, D. C.	
Howell, Wm. F., Bvt. Maj.	
Hamilton, T. B., Byt. Col. 62d N. Y. V New York City.	
Hancock, John, Byt Col. & A. A. GPhiladelphia, Pa.	
Handy, D. G., Maj. 12th Mass. V New York City.	
Hendrickson, John, Byt. Brig. Gen	
Hofman, Ernst F., A. A. Surg. Art'y Brig do.	
Hatfield, Jas. T., Bvt. Brig. Gen. 6th N. J. V Hoboken, N. J.	
Hawkins, R. C., Col. 9th N. Y. V. Byt. Brig.	
Gen. V	
Hasbrouck, Joseph L., Surg. 164th N. Y. V Brooklyn, N. Y.	
Hyde, T. W., Byt. Maj. Gen. 1st Me. V	
*Hartsuff, Geo. S., Maj. Gen	
Harris, Chauncey, Bvt. Lt. Col. 14th N. J. VElizabeth, N. J.	
maine, chauncey, Dvc. In. con. 14th M. J. VInzaucth, M. J.	

Halstead, Geo. B., Bvt. Maj. A. A. G. V
Humphreys, A. A., Maj. Gen
Humphreys, Chas. Lt. 3d Art'y do. Halliday, Frank S., Lt. 2d R. I. V
Heggart, Robert, Lt. Col. 69th N. Y. V New York City.
Hicks, George A., Byt. Maj
Hazard, John G., Byt. Brig. GenProvidence, R. L.
Hugenin, George, Byt. Maj. 147th N. Y. V Oswego, N. Y.
Hutchins, B. T., Capt. & Byt. Lt. Col. 6th
U. S. C. T
Hubbard, J., Col. & Byt. Brig. Gen. 2d Conn.
H. ALakeville, Conn.
Hubbard, C. C., Capt., 83d N. Y. V New York City.
Harhaus, Otto, Col. 2d N. Y. Cav do.
Hatch, Maolin F., Capt. 2d N. Y. Cav do.
Hobbs, Charles, Lt. Col. 32d N. Y. V Brooklyn, N. Y.
Holbrook, Henry H., Maj. 51st N. Y. VNew York City.
Humphreys, H. H., Byt. Lt. Col. 15th U. S. L., Washington, D. C.
Hindekoper, Henry S., Col. 150th Pa. VMeadville, Pa.
*Howe, Albion, Capt. & Byt. Maj. 4th U. S. Art'y, Washington, D. C. Hangle, A. Porton, Capt. 50th Fig. 1
Hough, A. Barton, Capt. 50th Eng Leadville, Col. Hamlin, Charles, Byt. Brig. Gen
*Hogg, David, Capt. 42d N. Y. V
Hancock, Winfield S., Maj. Gen
Hopkins, Samuel J., Col Morristown, N. J.
*Hooker, Joseph, Maj. Gen Garden City, N. Y.
Hoyt, Thos. J., Byt. Lt. Col. & A. A. G New York City.
Hammond, J. F., Surg. U. S. A
Haight, Edward R., 1st Lt. 107th N. Y. VFort Dodge, Kansas.
Hinck, John Henry, Sgt. 82d N. Y. V Ward's Island, N. Y.
Hawes, Gardiner S., Byt. Maj. 17th N. Y. V New York City.
Horton, J. H., Lt. Col. 141st N. Y. V
Hurst, J. H., Capt. 141st Pa. V
Hauser, Herman, 1st N. Y. Cav
*Hamlin, J. E., Byt. Maj. Gen
*Hamline, D. W. C., 1st Lt. & Q. M. 119th P. V. Philadelphia, Pa.
танине, D. и. С., 1st D. & Q. и. 119th г. у г працерна, га.

Haupt, Herman, Brig. Gen	1870
Hall, Matthew, Capt. 91st Pa. V do Higgiuson, Henry L., Maj. 1st Mass. Cav Boston, Mass.	1871
Hapgood, Chas. E., Col. 5th N. H. V do	1011
Hoy, Wm. E., Maj. Pay Dept	
Halstead, E. P., Capt. & A. A. G Worcester, Mass.	
Horton, Chas. P., Bvt. Lt. Col. & A. D. CBoston, Mass.	
Hawkins, Gardiner C., Lt. & Adjt. 4th Vt. V do	
*Holmes, J. W., Lt. & Adjt. 27th Mass. V Died, 1881.	
Hineks, E. W., Byt Maj. Gen. 19th Mass. V Cambridge, Mass. Hooton, Mott, Lt. 1st Pa. Res A. G. O., Washington.	
Harris, Fred. H., Col. 13th N. J. V Newark, N. J.	
Houghton, A. C., Capt 2d Ohio Cav Toledo, Ohio.	1872
Harris, W. H., Lt. Col. Ordnance	
Houghton, Chas. H., Byt. Col. 14th N. Y. APerth Amboy, N. J.	
Holden, R. T., Bugler Co. A, 8th U. S. Inf'y Cleveland, Ohio.	
Haydn, Thos. L., Bvt. Lt. Col. & A. D. C Springfield, Ill.	
Hayes, Edward, Lt. Col. 29th Ohio VBurgh Hill, Ohio.	
Howell, John H., Byt. Maj. 3d N. Y. Art'yMinneapolis, Minn.	1873
Harmon, Geo. M., Capt. 1st Conn. Art'y New Haven, Conn. Henry, William H., Byt. Brig. Gen Burlington. Vt.	1919
Huss, Henry, Jr., 17th Pa. V	
Hermau, John C., Pvt. 130th Pa. V	1874
Hartranft, John F., Byt. Maj. Gendo.	1011
Harriman, Sam., Col. & Byt. Brig. Gen. 37th	
Mass. V Somerset, Mass.	
Husk, Lewis W., Col. 111th N. Y. VolAlbany, N. Y.	1876
Hohart, W. M., Capt. 116th Pa. V Pottstown, Pa.	
Heard, J. T., Surg. & Lt. ColBoston, Mass.	
Hoster, Joseph, Pvt. A. Co. 26th Pa. Cav Philadelphia, Pa.	
Harris, J. D., Pvt. A Co. 6th Pa. Cav	
Hopkins, C. A., Capt & Byt. Maj. 13th N. J. V., Providence, R. I.	1877
Hutchinson, Wm. F., Brigade Surg do.	
Hamlin, A. C., Surg	
Hall, Benj. L., Capt. C Co., 5th R. I. V do	
Hudson, Jas. S., 1st Lt. 11th R. I. V do	
Harkness, T. C., Lt. Col. 81st Pa. V	
Harvey, Isaac J., Capt. Signal CorpsProvidence, R. I.	

Heath, Geo. E., Capt. 6th U. S. Col. TroopsNashau, N. H. Hawks, Benj. F., Capt. A. A. Gen. & Byt.	1877
Col. U. S. A	
Hill, Herbert E., Junior V. Com'r G. A. R Boston, Mass.	1878
Hasselton, Jno. W., 2d Pa. Cav	
Hough, S. E., 14th N. Y. H. A New York City.	1879
Havens, M. H., Lt. 7th N. Y. V	
Hunt, R. W., Capt. & A. D. C. Pa. V	
Hedden, Warren R., 1st Lt. 65th N. Y. VNew York City.	
Hamberg, Ansel, 2d Lt. 91st Pa. V	
Holden, Stephen, Capt. 152d N. Y. V Sherburne, N. Y.	
Haughey, J. A., Capt. 21st I., U. S. A. A. G. O. Washington, D. C.	
Hall, J. W., Byt. Brig. Gen. V. 4th Mich Jackson, Mich.	1880
Hooker, Geo. W., Col Brattleboro, Vt.	
Hibbard, Corlis A., Lt. 9th Vt Burlington, Vt.	
Hall, E. A., Sergt. Co. F, 39th Mass	
Hindes, Geo. W., Lt. Col. 96th N. Y. VetBurlington, Vt. Hamly, Benj. A., Byt. 1st Lt. 59th N. YNew York City.	
Hertman, Herman II., Pvt. 1st Vt. CavOrwell, Vt.	
Hatch, Chas. H., Maj. 13th N. Y. Cav New York City.	
Hungerford, D. E., Lt. Col. 36th N. Y. VolsParis, France.	1881
Howell, H. S., Capt. 4th N. J. Vol Virginia City, Montana.	1001
Hall, J. Brainard, Sergt. 57th Mass Worcester, Mass.	
Hill, Thos. H., Sergt. 9th Mass	
Hutching, Jas. A., Private N. Y. Cav Oswego Mission, Kan.	1882
Higgins, Wm. Q., Surg. 136th N. Y. V Sanborn, N. Y.	
Haviland, Francis, Capt. 9th Pa. Cav	
Hampton, C. G., Capt. 15th N. Y. C Detroit, Mich.	
Hunt, David R., Col. 25th Ohio	
Hincks, E. W., Brig. Gen. U. S. A Milwaukee, Wis.	
Hinds, H. H., Capt. 57th Pa Stanton, Mich.	
Hicks, S. P. Musician, 5th Mich. Cav Lowell, Mich.	
Hunt, L. H., Capt. 26th Mich do.	
Harrington, D. W., Private 1st N. Y. Dragoons Buffalo, N. Y.	
Hopkins, Geo. H., Sergt. 17th Mich. V Detroit, Mich.	
Hill, Thos. S., Private 50th N. Y. E E. Saginaw, Mich.	
Howard, Wilbur, Sergt. 2d U. S. S. S Detroit, Mich.	
Hayes, Rutherford B, Byt. Maj. Gen. 23d Ohio Fremont, Ohio.	1000
Ingalls, Rufus, Bvt. Maj. Gen	1869
Ives, P. L., Lt. 2d N. Y. Cav	1870 1871
Irons, Joseph C., Private 2d R. I. V Providence, R. I.	1877
Ingraham, Lyman R., Private 5th Vt	1881
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Johnes, G. W., Maj. & A. Q. M	1869
Jacobus, P. A., Capt. 90th Pa.V	1870
Jackson, P. T. J., 2d Lt. 1st Mass. CavBoston, Mass.	1871
Jay, Wm., Col. & A. D. C. Hdqrs. A. of P New York City. Jewell, Chas. A., Adjt. 22d Conn. V	1629
Jennings, Wm. W., Col. 127th Pa. V	1873 1874
Judson, Oliver A., Surg. & Byt. Col. U. S. VPhiladelphia, Pa.	1876
Jones, Owen, Col. 1st Pa. CavArdmore, Pa.	1010
Joyce, Wm. H., Maj. 7th R. I V	1877
Jones, Chas. R., Pvt. 95th Pa. V Philadelphia, Pa.	1011
Johnson, W. A., Pvt. 1st R. I. CavProvidence, R. I.	
Judd, D. O., Pvt. 10th Mass. V Springfield, Mass.	
Jaynes, W. D., Capt. 75th N. Y	1878
Jewett, P. A., Byt. Col. & Surg. U. S. VNew Haven, Conn.	1881
Johnson, C. A., Byt. Brig. Gen. 25th N. Y New York City.	
Johnson, Jno. R., Capt. 23d Pa Cleveland, Ohio.	1882
Johnson, G. K., Med. Insp., U. S. A Grand Rapids, Mich.	1004
Jones, S. B., Lieut. 1st Vt. ArtOmaha, Nebraska.	
Jennings, G. S., Col. 26th N. Y Detroit, Mich.	
Jackson, W. H., Sergt. 1st N. Y. DraAnn Arbor, Mich.	
*Kiddoo, J. B., Bvt. Brig. GenNew York City.	1869
Kelly, Joseph M., 1st Lt. 69th Pa. V.	1
Kent, Edward H., Private 22d N. Y. S. M do	
Keifer, J. Warren, Bvt. Maj. Gen. 110th O. V Springfield, Ohio.	
King, Horatio C., Bvt. Col. & A. Q. MNew York City.	
Kelly, Patrick, Bvt. Capt. 99th N. Y. V do	
Knight, W. M., Capt. 1st R. I. Lt. Art'y do	
Kavanagh, John F., Capt. 40th N. Y. V do	
Kelley, E. B. P., Surg. 95th Pa. VPerth Amboy, N. J.	
Knox, E. M	
King, W. S., Med. Dir. Hdqrs. Gen. Meade Washington, D. C.	
Kerr, Henry C., Capt. 109th Pa. V	
*Keogh, Miles M, Capt. & A. D. C.	

Kuhn, Chas. N., Capt. 6th Md. V	1870
King, Adam E., Byt. Brig. Gen Baltimore, Md.	
Kelly, John G., Lt. Col. 7th W. Va. V Philadelphia, Pa.	
Korony, Theo. S., Capt. 183d Pa. V	
Kilpatrick, R. L., Col. U. S. A Springfield, Ohio.	1871
Kelliher, John, Maj. 20th Mass. V Boston, Mass.	
Kirke, Thos., Private 16th U. S. Inf'yWaltham, Mass.	
*Kilpatrick, Judson, Maj. Gen Deckertown, N. J.	
Kimball, J. W., Byt. Brig. Gen. 15th Mass. V Fitchburg, Mass.	
Kingsley, H. W., Maj. 10th Vt. V Rutland, Vt.	
King, John R., 1st Lt. 6th Md. V Baltimore, Md.	
Kimball, W. B., Capt. 15th Mass. V Enfield, Mass.	1873
Knowles, B. C., 25th Mass. V. Auburn, N. Y.	1010
Kulm, Amos K., Capt. 93d Pa. V	1004
Keyser, Jas. D., Capt. 32d Pa. V	1874
Keyes, Alex. S. B., Capt. 10th U. S. CavA. G. O., Washington.	1876
Keyes, D. A., Sergt., 5th Conn. V	1877
Knowles, Chas. W., Sgt. Maj. 7th Mass. VBoston, Mass.	
Kimball, D. W., Capt. 51st Mass. V	
Kingsbury, J. F., Col. & AdjtBoston, Mass.	1878
Kelly, E. E., Pvt. 7th Mass Attleboro, Mass.	
Knight, C. H., Corp. 9th N. IISpringfield, Mass.	1879
Knowles, C. R., Maj. 92d N. Y. V	
Keith, Isaac, 124th N. Y. V	
Kauffman, Fred'k, 7th N. J. V	
Kingsley, L. G., Maj. 12tn Vt. VRutland, Vt.	
Kennedy, Thos. B., Capt. 6th Vt Fairfield, Vt.	
Kinsman, Henry E., 1st Lt. U. S. S. S	1881
King, Charles F., Col. 1st, 10th, 29th MeSomerville, Mass.	
Keyser, P. D., Capt. 91st Pa. VolsPhiladelphia, Pa.	1882
Kinsley, J., Capt. 1st N. J. Cav Manistee, Mich.	.00%
Karrar, Benj., Private 1st Mich. CavPort Huron, Mich.	
Kissinger, S. S., Capt. 65th N. Y Toledo, Ohio.	
Kida, J. H., Col. 6th Mich. Cavlonia, Mich.	
†Linnard, James M., Capt. & A. A. G	1869
Locke, F. T., Byt Brig. Gen. & A. A. G	1000
Leck, John W., Chaplain 27th Conn. VGreenpoint, N. Y.	
Landell, E. A., Col. 119th Pa. V	
Lyon, David, Capt. & A. D. C New York City.	
Latta, James W., Capt. & Byt. Lt. Col. A. A.	
G. U. S. Vol	
*Loomis, Stephen T., Lt. Col. 7th O. V Washington, D. C.	
Lyman, Theodore, Col. & A. D. C Brookline, Mass.	
Loomis, Benj. T., Capt. 22d Conn. V New York City.	
# Died July 10th 1981	

Lichtenstein, Philip, Lt. Col. 52d N. Y. V New York City.	1869
Lancey, S. Herbert, Maj. & A. D. C	
Lynch, Wm. A., Col. 42d N. Y. V	
Lyon, C. H., Capt. & A. D. C. 15th N. Y. Cav Newburg, N. Y.	
Larned, Daniel R., Bvt. Lt. Col. & A. A. GNew York City.	
Lansing, E. Y., Major	
Lee, J. G. C., Capt. & A. Q. M., Bvt. Lt. Col.	
U. S. A., Chief Q. M. Cav. CorpsPhiladelphia, Pa.	
Love, John H., Surg. 13th N. J. V	
Lester, Robt. J., 1st Lt. & Adjt. 140th N. Y. V Rochester, N. Y.	
Latchford, T., 1st Lt. & A. Q. M. 20th U. S.	
Inf'yBaltimore, Md.	
Lawrence, G. H., 1st Lt. & Bvt. Lt. Col, 2d	
N. Y. Ind. RiflesEast New York, N. Y.	
*Lubey, T., Maj. & Bvt. Lt. Col. 15th N.Y. Eng. Washington, D. C.	1870
Lynch, James C., Bvt. Brig. Gen. 183d Pa. V Philadelphia, Pa.	
Lynch, A. T., Col. 183d Pa. V do	
Le Duc, W. G., Bvt. Brig. Gen. & A. Q. M Washington, D. C.	
Loud, E. D. C., Capt. 2d Pa. Art'yPhiladelphia, Pa.	
Loyd, Wm. H., Capt. 11th N. J. V do	
Loring, Charles C., Bvt. Maj. GenBoston, Mass.	
Livermore, Thomas L., Col. 18th N. H. V do	1871
Lyman, G. H., Lt. Col., Med. Insp. U. S. A do.	
Langford, Edward L., Capt. 7th Mass. VBrooklyn, N. Y.	
Littlefield, D. H., Lt. 11th Mass. Bat'yBoston, Mass.	
Larkin, James E., Maj. 5th N. H. V	
Lakeman, M. B., Col. 3d Me. V Boston, Mass.	
Lee, Richard H., Capt. 6th N. J. V	
*Ledlie, James H., Brig. Gen Deceased 1882.	
Long, William H., Bvt. Col. & A. A. G Boston, Mass.	
Lee, S. P., Maj. 3d Me. V Vineyard Haven, Mass.	
*Le Favour, Heber, Col. & Bvt. Brig. Gen. 22d	
Mich. VPawtucket, R. I.	
La Motte, Charles E., Bvt. Brig. Gen. 4th Del. VCincinnati, O.	1872
Laurie, Alexander, Capt. 121st Pa. VNew York City.	
Lee, Joseph C., 6th N. Y. V Camden, N. J.	
Lyon, F., MajorDetroit, Mich.	
Luther, C. Frank, Pr. 22d Mass. V., Lt. & A.	
D. C North Adams, Mass.	
Lee, John C., Col. 55th Ohio, V	
Lacey, H. A., Major & Q. M Detroit, Mich.	
Ladner, Louis J., Adjt. 98th Pa. V	102:
Linn, James M., Capt. 51st Pa. V., A. A. G Louisburg, Pa.	1874
Leatz, Axel, Lt. Col. 5th N. Y. Vet. Vol Wishey, Sweden.	1875
Lovering, J. F., Chaplain 17th Me. V Watertown, Mass.	1876

Liscum, Emerson H., Capt. 19th U. S. InfBurlington, Vt. Lockwood, Henry C., Maj. & Byt. Lt. Col. &	1876
A. D. C. Staff	
Lemig, Thompson, 1st Lt. 6th Pa. Cav Philadelphia, Pa.	
Leonard, T. J., 1st Lt. 18th Conn. Inf Providence, R. I.	1877
Lynch, Frank A., 2d Lt. 23d Pa. VPhiladelphia, Pa.	
Lapham, Wm. B., Capt. & Bvt. Maj. 7th Me. Battery. Augusta, Me.	
Lippert, E. G., Sgt. 20th Mass	1878
Ladd, Geo. P., Capt. & Asst. Q. M Spencer, Mass.	20.0
Lee, Chas. T., 1st Lt. 7th Mass	
Lowell, C. R., Hosp. Steward, 61st N. Y. VGreenfield, Mass.	1879
Lambert, J. L., Surg. 65th N. Y. V Hoosick Falls, N. Y.	10.0
Lord, T. Ellery, Bvt. Brig. Gen. 3d N. Y. V Albany, N. Y.	
Lansing, E. Y., Capt. & Bvt. Maj. 13th N. Y. CavBoston, Mass.	
Larowe, Henry C., Sgt. Co. I, 14th N. JJersey City, N. J.	1880
Lucia, J. H., 1st Lt. 17th Vt Veighmer, Vt.	1000
Lowery, J. Stuart, Bvt. Lt. Col. 146th N. Y	
Lincoln, Willard, Capt. 19th MeBoston, Mass.	
Lambert, Wm. II., Maj. & Capt. 33d N. J Philadelphia, Pa.	
Lane, N. P., Capt. & Bvt. Lt. Col. 66th N. Y.VNew York City.	
Little, Geo. W., Bat'y F, Ind. Pa. Art'yPittsburg, Pa.	1881
Lucas, Fred'k A., Lt. 2d ('t. Hy. Art'yWest Goshen, Ct.	
Lane, Geo. M., Sergt. 9th VtSpringfield, Mass.	
Lincoln, Hon, Robert T. (Honorary)Washington, D. C.	
Lane, Samuel W., Capt. U. S. VolsAugusta, Me.	1882
Lee, H. C., Bvt. Brig. Gen. 27th MassSpringfield, Mass.	200.0
Lane, M. D., Private Sig. Serv. U. S. ADetroit, Mich.	
Lewis, Orlando E., Private 4th O. M	
Lyster, Henry T., Surg. 5th Mich. CavDetroit, Mich.	
Lane, Wm. N., Adjt. 5th Mich. C do	
Lum, Chas. M., Capt. & Col. 1st & 10th Mich do	
Lawton, W. F., Sergt. 28th N. YPetoskey, Mich.	
Lewis, A. C., Private 27th MichLake City, Mich.	
Le Barow, R., Acting Surg. 4th MichPontiac, Mich.	
Mulholland, St. Clair A., Bvt. Maj. GenPhiladelphia, Pa.	1869
Myer, A. J., Bvt. Brig. Gen Washington, D. C.	
McEntee, Chas. S., Lt. Col Albany, N. Y.	
Merryweather, Geo., 1st Sgt. 11th U. S. Inf'y New York City.	
McParlin, T. A., Bvt. Brig. Gen. & Surg. Surg. G. O., Washington.	
Mahan, John W., Col. 9th MassBoston, Mass.	
McCandless, William, Brig. GenPhiladelphia, Pa.	
Mount, J. D. P., Capt. 1st N. J. V	
Morgan, B. T., Lt. Col. 54th N. Y. V New York City.	
Merritt, E. A., Capt. & C. S do	
*Murray, Edward, 5th N. Y. H'y Art'y do	

Mintzer, S. J. W., Lt. Col
McFarland, George F., Lt. Col. 151st Pa. V Harrisburg, Pa. Morris, Fordham, Maj. & A. A. G New York City.
*Meade, Geo. G., Maj. Gen
McQuade, James, Bvt. Maj. Gen New York City.
Morford, W. E., Lt. Col. & A. Q. M Newton, N. J.
*Mulligan, A. Hamilton, 1st Lt. 127th N. Y. V New York City.
Morrison, Andrew J., Col. 3d N. J. CavTroy, N. Y. McArthur Ches L. Mai & A. O. Mdo
McArthur, Chas. L., Maj. & A. Q. M do McIvor, Jas. P., Byt. Maj. Gen. 170th N. Y. V New York City.
Meyer, Henry C., Capt. & Byt. Maj. 24th N.Y. Cav. do
Millard, John A., Jr., Lt. 1st N. Y. II'y Art'y do
Miller, D. W., Byt. Maj & A. D. CBrooklyn, N. Y.
Montgomery, James E., Maj. & A. A. GNew York City.
Moore, J. F., 1st Lt. 1st Pa. Cav do
McKibbin, G. H., Bvt. Brig. Gen do
Mitchell, R. C., Byt. Col. 51st N. Y. VAurora, Ind.
Murphy, Joseph, Capt. 69th N. Y. V New York City.
Morrell, Geo. W., Maj. Gen do
Mosely, N. R., Lt. Col do
McMillan, James H., Capt. 74th N. Y. V do
Mason, H. C., Bvt. Maj. 20th Mass. V do
Meyers, Russell, Maj. 32d N. Y. V do
Morris, J. P., 1st Lt. 69th N. Y. V do
Mattison, Wm. R., Maj. 2d N. Y. Cav
*Mitchell, S. B. W., Byt. Lt. Col. & Surg. 8th Pa. Cav
Meehan, Wm. F., 1st Lt. 63d N. Y. V New York City.
Murphy, T. Malcolm, Maj. 3d N. J. Cav Washington, D. C.
Meade, George, Byt. Lt. Col
McMickin, James A., Maj
Miller, John E., Lt. 110th Ohio Osborne, Ohio.
Murphy, C. J., 1st Lt. 38th N. Y. V New York City.
Moses, Isaac, Byt. Col. & A. A. G Galveston, Texas.
*Muirhead, H. P., Capt. 6th Pa. Cav Philadelphia, Pa.
Mason, Edwin C., Col. Me. V
McCook, John James, Bvt. Lt. Col. & A. D. C New York City.
McKibbin, C., Capt. 15th U. S. Inf'yWashington, D. C.

Mason, John S., Maj. & Bvt. Brig. Gen. 15th	.000
U. S. Inf'y	1869
N. Y. V	1870
Middleton, Richard, Bvt. Lt. Col. 50th N. Y. Eng. Keokuk, Iowa. McAllister, S. A., 1st Lt. & A. D. C	1871
Gen. New Brunswick, N. J. Morse, George H. Sgt. Maj. 29th Mass. V. Lowell, Mass. Milton, Richard S., Capt. 9th Mass. Battery. Boston, Mass. Murray, P. F., 1st Lt. 15th Mass. V. Worcester, Mass. *Miln, D. Irving, Lt. Col. 65th N. Y. V. New York City. McDowell, Irwin, Maj. Gen. U. S. A. San Francisco, Cal. Martin, A. P., Col. 3d Mass. Battery. Boston, Mass. Morrill, D. C. Lt. 7th Me, V. Bangor, Me. *Mundee, Chas., A. A. G. Tallahassee, Fla. Mosseroft, T. D., Capt. 10th N. Y. V. Brooklyn, N. Y. Morse, Daniel F. Boston, Mass.	
Magnitzky, Gustave, Capt. 20th Mass. V do Matthews, Ambrose M., Capt. 13th N. J. V. Orange Valley, N. J. Myrick, John D., Capt. 1st Me. Cav., Bvt. Maj.	
U. S. V. Augusta, Me. *Meredith, S., Bvt. Maj. Gen Cambridge City, Ind. Montgomery, S. T., 20th Ind. V. Mishawaka, Ind. Morris, Clarence Toledo, Ohio. Morehead. W. J., Bvt. Maj. 17th U. S. Inf'y. Pittsburg, Pa. Meyer, S., Col. 107th Ohio V. Canton, Ohio. Murray, Wm. E., Sgt. 19th Ind. V. Winchester, Ind. McKay, Wm., Maj. 27th Mass. V. North Adams, Mass.	1872

Morse, Edwin A., Capt. 36th Mass, V	1873
Moore, Henry P., Pvt. 123d Pa. V Pittsburg, Pa. Milhau, J. J., Surg. U. S. A. & Bvt. Brig. Gen New York City. Maginnis, Martin, Maj. 1st Minn. V	1874
53d Pa. V	
McIntyre, M. F., Pvt. 99th Pa. V	1876
McKean, Edwin R., Capt. & C. S. Gen. Staff Washington, D. C.	1877
Metcalf, Edwin, Col. 3d R. I. Art'y	
Maryott, Thos. S., Pvt. 21st Conn. V do	
Martin, E. C., Lt. 1st R. Cav. Troops Attleboro, Mass.	4.35.3
McMahon, Andrew, Co. A, 2d R. I. V	1878
Mueller, Jno, Pvt. 29th N. Y. M. BatNewark, N. J.	
McKay, Geo. F., Maj. 13th Mass. VBoston, Mass.	
Miller, Chas. P., 1st Lt. U. S. A New York City.	
Maxfield, J. P., 2d Lt. 3d Mass. CavLowell, Mass.	
Mumford, Thos., 1st Lt. 2d Art, 112th RegtPhiladelphia, Pa.	
McPherson, R. J., 2d Lt. 5th MeSpencer, Mass.	
McDonald, Edw'd F., Sgt. 7th N. J. V Jersey City, N. J.	4000
McConway, Wm., Lt	1879
Miller, L. E., Pvt. 77th N. Y. V	
Monroe, A. C., Pvt. 12th Mass V	
Myers, Geo. R., Col. 18th N. Y. V Albany, N. Y.	
McEwan, J. S., Capt. & Bvt. Maj. 7th N. Y. Art do	
Marvin, Selden E., Maj. & Paymaster U. S. V Troy, N. Y.	4000
Meecham, Ogro, Sgt. 12th Vt Brandon, Vt.	1880
Menken, J. Stanwood, Capt. 27th Ohio New York City.	
Mould, Henry M., 2d Lt. 118th N. Y	
McNeil, Daniel, Surg. 21st N. J Jersey City, N. J.	
Moffit, Stephen, 96th N. Y Plattsburg, N. Y.	
Marsh, Luther R, Honorary Member (Orator) New York.	
Miller, Joaquin, Honorary Member (Poet) New York.	
Mills, James H., Capt. & Bvt. Lt. Col. 11th Pa.	
Reg. Corps Deer Lodge City, Montana.	1881
Manning, Steph. H., Col. & Bvt. Brig. Gen Wilmington, N. C.	
Mosebach, F. O., Capt. & Bvt. Maj. 7th N. Y Hartford, Conn.	
Moore, S. A., Lt. Col. 14th Conn	
Marvin, Edwin E., Capt. 5th Conn	
Merritt, Geo. S., Pvt. 16th Conn do	
Miles, Wallace A., Pvt. 27th Conn. VolsMeriden, Conn.	
Mooney, James J., 12th N. Y. Vols	1000
Morrison, M. P., Surg. 102d Pa. VolsMonongahela City, Pa.	1882

Moore, Jno. D., Capt. 94th N. Y	1882
Byt. Maj	1869.
Nevin, David J., Col. 62d N. Y. V	
Neill, John, Lt. Col	1870
Nute, A., Lt. Col. 6th N. H. V Farmington, N. H. Nichols, G. S., Col. & Byt. Brig. Gen. 9th N. Y.	1871
CavNew York City.	1873
Newton, John W., Capt. 1st Vt. CavSt. Albans, Vt.	1874
Norris, A. Wilson, Maj	10.1
North, Geo. H., Capt 14th Pa. Cav do	
	1000
Neill, Edward M., Col. & A. A. Gen. Staff Newport, R. I.	1877
Nicholson, John P., Byt. Lt Col. 28th Pa. VPhiladelphia, Pa.	1879
Newman, Jno. L., Maj. 43d N. Y. V	11300
Naramore, T. C., Corp. 1st Vt. Cav	1880
Nichols, Geo, Surg. 13th Vt	
Newell, James K., Capt. 10th Mass. I	1881
32d Mass	1882
Newberry, W. C., Col. & Byt. Brig. Gen. 24th	
N. Y. Cor Chicago, Ill.	
Nairn, Geo. L., Sgt. Maj. 3d Mich. IPort Huron, Mich.	
Otis, Charles G., Col. 21st N. Y. Cav New York City.	1869
Osborne, Joseph B., Surg. 4th N. J. V Newark, N. J.	
*Owen, S. W., Lt. Col. 3d Pa. Cav	
Oliphant, S. D., Byt. Brig. Gen. 8th Pa. V. C Trenton, N. J.	
Osborne, E. S., Lt. Col. 149th Pa. N Wilkesbarre, Pa.	
O'Beirne, James R., Byt. Brig. GenWashington, D. C.	
Orr, Robert L., Col. 61st Pa. V	
Oakley, Thomas B., Byt. Lt. Col New York City.	
Oliver, Paul A., Brig. Gen	
O'Brien, L. M., Capt. & Byt. Maj. 27th Mich. V Fort Sully, D. T.	
Owen, Joshua T., Brig. GenNew York City.	
Owen, Joshua 1., Dilg. Gen	

	4.31843
O'Brien, Timothy, Col. 152d N. Y. V New York City.	1869
Osborne, George S., Surg. 5th. Mass. CavPeabody, Mass.	1871
Otis, George H., Maj. 2d N. Y. V Troy, N. Y.	1873
Oakey, Daniel, Capt. 2d Mass. Infly New York City.	1875
O'Brien, John T., Capt. 82d Pa. Vol	
O Briefi, John T., Capi. 820 Pa. Vol Innadespina, Pa.	1.079
O'Fairell, G. D., Surg. 63d Pa. V do	1876
Owen, Chas. D., Capt. R. I. Lt. Art'yProvidence, R. I.	1877
O'Brien, D. J., Capt. 7th N. Y. Art'y	1879
Oliver, Robert S., Capt. U. S. Cav do	
Ogden, Joseph G., Private 1st N. J. V Elizabeth, N. J.	
O'Beirne, R. F., Byt. Col. 21th U. S. IWest Point, N. Y.	
Orr, C. A., Private 37th N. Y. V	10.000
Ormsbee, E. J., Capt. 12th Vt Brandon, Vt.	1880
Owen, Chas. H., Capt. & A. D. CHartford, Ct.	1881
Osborn, David, Q. M. Sgt 42th N. Y. V Rogersville, Mich.	1882
Oatman, Le Roy., S. Sgt. 116th N.Y.VBuffalo, N. Y.	
Owen, T. J., 1st Lt. 50th N. Y. E Big Rapids, Mich.	
O'Reilly, John Boyle	
Pleasonton, Alfred, Maj. Gen New York City.	1869
	1000
Lordon, Trontice, 1916. Israel Cicini Contraction Cont	
Prnyn, Francis, Maj. 7th N. Y. Art'y	
Paine, Wm. H., Bvi. Col. & A. D. C Greenpoint, N. Y.	
Prevost, Chas. M., Byt. Maj. Gen. 118th Pa. V. Philadelphia, Pa.	
Parisen, Wm. B., Capt Brooklyn, N. Y.	
Purdy, E. Sparrow, Col. & A. A. G New York City.	
*Pinckney, Joseph C., Bvt. Brig. Gen do	
*Parker, John A., 1st Lt. 3d N. J. Cav do	
Perkins, Geo. W., Lt. Col. 57th Pa. V., Byt.	
Col. U. S. V do	
Page, Benjamin, Capt. 1st N. Y. V	
Pratt, C. E., Brig. GenBrooklyn, N. Y.	
Peek, George C., 1st Lt. 7th Conn. VNew York City.	
Pierson, Charles II., Lt. Col. 43d N. Y. V do	
Palmer, Edwin, Capt. 23d Pa. V	
Powell, Hans, Surg. 142d N. Y. V New York City.	
Patterson, John C., Jr., Maj. 14th N. J. V.	
Pinto, Francis E., Byt. Brig. Gen. 32d N. Y. V. Brooklyn, N. Y.	
Page, Francis, Byt. Lt. Col. 155th N. Y. V New York City.	
Parker, Geo. B., Surg do	
Popham, Richard M., Adjt. 10th N. J. V Philadelphia, Pa.	
Pease, Charles E., Bvt. Maj. & A. A. G New York City.	
Parsons, Theron E., Bvt. Maj. & A. A. G Rochester, N. Y.	
Prince, Henry, Byt. Brig. Gen	
*Parker, Isaac B., Bvt. Lt. Col. & A. D. C Philadelphia, Pa.	
Description, 18th Co., Dvt. Dt. Col., & A. D. C	
Pease, H. E., 1st Lt. & A. D. CNew York City.	

*Phelps, W., Jr., Col. & Bvt. Brig. Gen. 22d N. Y. V. Irondale, N. Y.	1869
Pierson, Chas. L., Byt. Brig. Gen. 39th Mass. VBoston, Mass.	
*Peeples, Saml., 1st Lt., Bvt. Capt. 5th U. S.	
Art'y Washington, D. C.	
Parke, John G., Maj. Gen do	
*Peck, John J., Maj. GenSyraeuse, N. Y.	
Potter, James D., Col. 38th N. Y. V	
Paris, Comte de, Capt. & A. D. C	
Pruyn, Angustus, Lt. Col. 4th N. Y. CavNewark, N. J.	
Pearley, John R., 1st Lt. 9th N. Y. V New York City.	
Preston, Noble D., Capt. & Byt. Lt. Col. 10th	
N. Y. Cav	1870
Plume, J. W., Capt. & A. A. G Newark, N. J.	
Price, Howard, L., Capt. 20th Me V.	
Potter, Robert B., Maj. GenNewport, R. I.	
Pearley, H. C. Capt., 9th N. Y. V	
Patrick, R. W., Capt. 82d Pa. V	
Pease, R. W., SurgSyracuse, N. Y.	
Potter, H. C., Capt. 48th Pal Cav	
Patrick, F. M., Capt. 10th N. Y. V	
Paul, F. W., Capt. 2d Pa. Art'y	
Peck, George B., Jr., 2d Lt. 2d R. I. V Providence, R. I.	
Pennington, Edward, 1st Phila Bat'yPhiladelphia, Pa.	
Paltrey, F. W., Col. & Byt. Brig. Gen. 20th Mass. V., Boston, Mass.	
Parker, Andrew, Capt. 32d N. Y. V	
Perkins, W. E. Capt. 2d Mass. V	1871
Pritner, William, Capt. 95th Penn. V Philadelphia, Pa	
Palmer, W. L., Maj. & Byt. Lt. Col. 19th Mass. Vol. , Salem, Mass.	
Pierce, E. C., Capt. 3d Me. V	
Porter, Byron, Capt. & A. A. G do	
Plaisted, H. M., Byt. Maj. Gen. 11th Me. VBangor, Me.	
Pratt. A. D., Maj. 34th Mass. V	
Parker, Francis J., Col. 32d Mass. V Boston, Mass.	
Pulford, John, Col. & Byt. Brig. Gen. 5th	
Mich. V	
Phillips, B. T., Chaplain 83d N. Y. V., 9th	
N. Y. S. M	
Patrick, Geo H., 21st, 36th, & 56th Mass, VMontgomery, Ala.	
Pierson, Edward D., Capt. 13th N. Y. VOrange, N. J.	1070
Palmer, W. M	1872
Puff, E. S., 124th N. Y. V	
*Pell, D. A., Col	
Peale, Jas. T., Maj. & Byt. Lt. Col. 4th Pa. Cav., Washington, D. C.	
Peale, James A., 1st Lt. 2d U. S. Cav do	1 079
Peck, Chas. H., Capt. 51st Mass. V	1873

Pickett, Arthur T., Capt. 1st N. Y. CavJersey City, N. J. Potter, Wm. E., Capt. 12th N. J. V. & Byt.	1873
Maj. V. Bridgeton, N. J. Peck, T. S., Capt & A. Q. M., U. S. V Burlington, Vt. Perkins, J. G., Bvt. Brig. Gen Lyme, Conn. Patter, Let V. Chatter	
Potter, Jas. N., Capt	
Patterson, Wm. H., Capt. 1st Pa. Cav	1874
Parmelee, Wm. E., Jr., 2d Lt. But'y II. 1st O. Lt. Art'y	
Pearsons, Henry A., Capt. 8th Ill. Cav Chicago, Ill.	1876
Parker, John B., 1st Lt. 115th Pa. V	
Patterson, John P., Pvt. A Co., 49th Pa. VPhiladelphia, Pa.	
Pomroy, Edwin C., Major 3d R. I CavProvidence, R. I.	1877
Potter, Isaac M., Lt. Col. 3d & 5th R. I. H'y Art'y. do	
Prentiss, Edward F., 1st Lt. & Bvt. Capt. 2d R. J. V. do	
Phelon, B. R., 1st Lt. 78th N. Y. V do	
Pennell, W. H., Sgt. 10th Me. V	
Packer, Warren W., Col. 5th Conn. VMystic River, Conn.	4.04.0
Platt, James H., Col	1879
Park, S. W., Col. & Byt, Brig, Gen, 2d N. Y. V., Albany, N. Y.	
Peloubet, G. A., Maj. 32d N. J. VJersey City, N. J. Patten, A. S., Sergt, 109th N. Y. VBinghamton, N. Y.	
Pierce, B. R., Byt. Maj. Gen. V	
Proctor, Redfield, Col. 15th VtSutherland Falls, Vt.	
Penfield. Jas. A., Maj. & Byt. Lt. Col. 5th N. Y. C., Boston, Mass.	
Peck, Jas. S., Maj 17th Vt	
Pitkin, P. P., Col, & I. M do.	
Pasco Henry L., Maj. 16th Conn	1881
Pickett, Josiah. Byt. Brig. Gen. 25th MassWorcester, Mass.	
Peltier, Pierre D., Assist, Surg. 126th N. Y Hartford, Conn.	
Patterson, H. D., 1st Sgt. 1st Ct. Art Naugatuck, Conn.	
Pine, Chas. H., Private 2d C. V. H. A Ansonia, Ct.	1882
Percival, Jas. C., 2d Lt. 83d PaStanton. Mich.	
Pittman, Samuel E., Bvt. Lt. ColDetroit, Mich.	
Parent, O. A., Sgt. Maj. 37th Mass Bondsville, Mass.	
Pierson, J. L. Maj. 2d N. J. Cav	
Parsons, V. F., Lt. 1st Mich. Cav Howell, Mich.	
Phillips, Delos, Lt. Col. 28th Mich Kalamazoo, Mich.	
Peck, Chas. B., Col. & Byt. Maj 36th Mich Detroit, Mich.	
Parker, H. A., Lt. 10th N. Y. Art	1869
Quincy, S. M., Col. & Byt. Brig. Gen. 2d Mass.	1009
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Quint, A. H., Chap. 2d Mass. V	

Ruggles, George D., Bvt. Brig. Gen	1869
Reno, M. A., BytCol	
*Rockafeller, H., Capt. & Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. A New York City.	
Rogers, Wm. J., Sgt. 9th N. Y. V do	
*Reilly, Wm. A., Maj. 115th Pa. V Philadelphia, Pa.	
Robinson, G. P., Col 3d Md. V	
Robins, Richard, Byt. Capt. 11th U. St. Inf'y Chicago, Ill. Reichard, G. W., Lt. Col. 143d Pa. V Wilkesbarre, Pa.	
*Regan, M. F., MajBrooklyn, N. Y.	
Rafferty, Thomas, Lt. Col. 71st N. Y. V	
Rosa, Levi, Lt. 120th N. Y. V Kingston, N. Y.	
Rodgers, Harris G., Col	
Rogers, Hiram C., Byt. Brig. Gen	
Rider, Seth B., Capt. 5th N. Y. Cav Elizabethtown, N. J.	
Rice, E. J., Capt. 5th Conn. VBoston, Mass.	
*Raymond, E. A., Capt. & A. D. C New York City.	
Rice, N. P., Surg	
Rittenhouse, B. F., Maj	
Rutherford, Allen, Lt. Col. 83d N. Y. V do	
Rice, Frank S., 1st Lt. 1st Mich. V do	
Ruby, Chas. N., Prin. Mus. 6th U. S. Inf'y, Ft. Buford, Dakota.	
Roosa, James F., 1st Lt. 124th N. Y. V Middletown, N. Y. Rosengarten, J. G., Capt. 121st Pa. V	1870
Roberts, John, Capt. 3d N. J. V do	
Raphun, Chas. W. Col. 1st Cav. VBaltimore, Md.	
Rawle, W. Brooke, Capt. & Byt. Lt. Col. 3d Pa.	
Cav	
Russell, H. S., Col. & Byt. Brig. Gen. 5th Mass. Cav., Boston, Mass. Richardson, A. H. G., Capt. & Byt. Maj. 114th	
Pa. V	
Robins, Edward B., 1st Lt. & Byt. Capt. 20th Mass.	
Vol Boston, Mass.	1871
Reed, J. C., Adjt., 2d Penn. Cav	
Roberts, C. W., Byt. Brig. Gen Bangor, Me.	
Reider, Howard J., Capt. 1st Inf'y U. S. A Easton, Pa.	
Robinson, O. O. G., Maj. 3d Pa. CavPhiladelphia, Pa.	
Reynolds, John Λ , Bvt. Col. 1st N. Y. Art'y Rochester, N. Y. Rhodes, E. H., Col. 2d R. I. V Providence, R. I.	1872
Rhodes, E. H., Col. 2d R. I. V. & Byt. Brig. Gen. V. do	1012
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Rand, S. A., Capt. 2d Ohio V	1872
Cav. U. S. A	1874
Reynolds, Frank, Med. Inspector, U. S. ANew York City.	1876
Rawson, Henry M., 2d Lt. B Co., 91st N. Y. V Chicago, Ill. Read, L. W., Chief Surg. Pa. Reserves Norristown, Pa.	
Ricketts, R. Bruce, Col. 1st Pa. Lt. ArtyWilkesbarre, Pa.	
Reynolds, Wm. H., Lt. Col. 1st R. I. Lt. Art'y, Providence, R. L.	1877
Rhodes, Jos. P., Capt. R. I. Lt. Art'y	
Rhodes, Frank A., Lt. R. l. Lt. Art'y do	
Reynolds, J. P., Capt. 19th Mass. VSalem, Mass.	
Richards, C. J., 1st Lt. 9th N. H. V	
Ritchie, D. F., Capt. & Byt. Col. 1st N. Y.	
Art'y	1879
Reynolds, S. E., Byt. Maj. 1st N. Y. V Petersburg, N. Y.	
Rodgers, J. D., Capt., 71st Pa. V	
Ramsdell, Henry P., Capt. 124th N. YNewburg, N. Y. Riley, Frank M., Capt. 12th N. JBridgeton, N. J.	1001
Root, Henry, Surg. & Byt. Lt. Col. 54th N. Y Whitehall, N. Y.	1881
Ramsey, Jno., Bvt. Maj. Gen. 8th N. JJersey City, N. J.	
Robertson, R. S., Maj. & Col. N. Y. Vols Fort Wayne, Ind.	1882
Rathburn, J. A., Lt. Col. 8th C. T Mystic Bridge, Conn.	1000
Ripley, L. G., Private 10th Vt	
Roth, Michael, Private, 5th Ohio	
Russell, W. H., 1st Lt. 17th MichDetroit, Mich.	
Rexford, W. H., Capt. 24th Mich	
Rhodes, C. H., 2d Lt. 22d & 193d N. Y	
Schurr, C., Capt. 7th N. Y. Art'y	1869
*Snelling, F. G., SurgNew York City,	
Sackett, Delos B., Bvt. Maj. Gen	
Sharpe, Geo. II., Bvt. Maj. Gen. 120th N. Y. VKingston, N. Y.	
*Spear, Percy B., Col New York City.	
*Staples, S. C., Major do	
Spaulding, Ira, Bvt. Brig. Gen. 50th N. Y. Eng do	
Schermerhorn, F. A., Capt do	
*Sumner, E. V., Byt. Brig. Gen., A. G. O Washington.	
Stanton, D. L., Byt. Brig. Gen	
Stryker, Wm. G., Bvt. Major	
Studley, J. M., Capt. & Lt. Col. 15th Mass. V Providence, R. L.	
Spaulding, Charles F., Sgt. 9th N. Y. S. M New York City. Skeels, C. L., Capt. & A. D. C do	
Slocum, Henry W., Maj. Gen	
Spinola, F. B., Brig. Gen	
Smith, Joseph S., Byt. Brig. Gen. & C. S. 3d Me. V Bangor, Me.	
billion, soseph b., bvo. brig. citi. ce o. b. ou lat. v blongor, site.	

Smith, A. M. C., Jr., Bvt. Maj. 2d N. Y. V. Cav. New York City. Saulsbury, John A., Maj. 10th Vt. V	1869
See, Clement R., Capt. 2d Pa. Cav	1870
Inf'y New York City.	
*Stirling, Chas. R., Capt. 62d N. Y. V do	
Simon, F. W., Maj. Sth Md. V. Sterling, W. R., Maj	
Schofield, James K., Lt. Col do	
Sweeney, B. H., Capt. 20th Pa. Cav Westchester, Pa.	
Smith, W. F., Sgt. 6th Pa. CavElizabeth, N. J.	
Schorten, Theo., Sgt., 1st U. S. Sharpshooters New York City.	
Stauffer, W. D., Capt. 1st Pa. Res Lancaster, Pa.	
Simms, Wm. T., Maj. 59th N. Y. V New York City.	
Schwench, Sam. K., Capt. & Bvt. Lt. Col.	
U. S. AWashington, D. C.	
*Smith, Geo. F., Col. 61st Pa. V	
Sweitzer, J. Bowman, Col. & Bvt. Brig. Gen Pittsburg, Pa.	
Sallada, Wm. H Des Moines, Iowa.	
Sargent, Horace Binney, Col. & Bvt. Brig. Gen.	
1st Mass. CavBoston, Mass.	1871

Shurtleff, Hiram S., Capt. 56th Mass. VBoston, Mass.	1871
Shattuck, F. R., Capt. Signal Corps do	
Sleeper, J. Henry, Byt. Maj. 10th Mass. Bat'y do	
Summerhayes, J. W., Capt. & Bvt. Maj. 20th	
Mass. V	
*Slipper, Joseph A., Byt. Col. & A. A. G Deceased 1882.	
Sherwin, Thos., Bvt. Brig. Gen. 22d Mass. V Boston, Mass.	
Stranahan, F. S., Capt. 1st Vt. CavSt. Albans, Vt.	
Stone, Lincoln R., Byt. Col. & Surg. 2d Mass. V Newton, Mass.	
Stevenson, Luther J., Byt. Brig. Gen. 32d Mass. V Boston, Mass.	
Scammell, Wm. 11., Lt. 40th N. Y. V	
Spaulding, J. W., Lt. Col. 19th Me. VRichmond, Me.	
Shaw, James, Jr., Col. & Byt. Brig. Gen. 1st	
R. I. V Providence, R. I.	
Sawin, R. L., 1st Lt. & A. A. G E. Cambridge, Mass.	
Small, Edward E., Sgt. Signal CorpsBangor, Me.	
*Smith, A. N., Corp'l 18th N. H. V Concord, N. H.	
Start, Romeo II., Capt. 3d Vt. Bat'yBurlington, Vt.	
Sewall, F. D., Col. & Bvt. Brig. Gen Bath, Mc.	
Scott, Julien, Private 3d Vt. V	1872
Stanard, A. L., Col. 2d Cal. V San Francisco, Cal.	
Scott, A. E., Batt'y H, 1st O. V	
Swift, F. W., Bvt. Brig. Gen. 17th Mich. V Detroit, Mich.	
Storer, J. B., Lt. 29th O. V	
Stoughton, Chas. B., Bvt. Brig. Gen. 4th Vt. V New York City.	
Shepherd, J. Henry, 1st N. Y. Cav do	1873
Stevens, J. H., Bvt. Lt. Col do	
*Stickney, H. G., Surg. 3d R. I. H'vy Art'y Springfield, Mass.	
Steele, Wm. R., Maj. & A. D. C V	1874
Scheffer, Theo. K., Capt. & Byt. Maj. 107th Pa. V Harrisburg, Pa.	
Stocker, Anthony E., Surg. & Bvt. Lt. Col. Staff Philadelphia, Pa.	1876
Selbach, Adolph, F. V. Capt. B Co., 27th Pa. V do	
Storey, J. H. R., 1st Sgt. F Co. 109th Pa. V do	
Sinex, Joseph H., Lt. Col. 91st Pa. V do	
Sloan, Timothy A., Bvt. Capt. E Co., 116th Pa.	
Vol do	
Steers, Wm. H. P., Col. & Bvt. Brig. Gen. 4th R.	
I. VProvidence, R. I.	1877
Sullivan, Flavel, W., 1st Lt. 13th N. J. VolNewark, N. J.	
Sacket, Frederic M., 1st Lt. 1st R. I. Lt. Art'y Providence, R. I.	
Stanley, Edward, Capt. 2d R. I. Vol do	
Suesman, Albert L., Corp. B Co., 12th R. I. V do	
Smith, Geo. L., Capt. 3d R. I. Art'yNayatt, R. I.	
Spencer, Gideon, 1st Lt. 1st R. I. Lt. Art'yProvidence, R. I.	
Smith, R. P., Col. 71st Pa. V Staten Island, N. Y.	

Scharer, Fred. E., 2d Lt. 11th Mass. V Providence, R. I.	1877
Smith, J. Spencer, Capt. 29th Pa. V	
Schellerman, C. W., Sgt. Keystone Bat'y Pa do	
Sprague, Ezra, Capt. 2d Conn. VBirmingham, Conn.	
Squires, Geo. D., Pvt. 5th Conn. V	
Selfridge, Jos. L., Brig. Gen. V	
Scanlin, Thos., Capt. 69th N.Y.V	
Sickles, Daniel E., Maj. Gen. U. S. A do	1878
Sawyer, J. W., Sgt. 19th & 16th MassBoston, Mass.	
Sipp, George, Pvt. 21st N. J	
Sulger, Wm. S., 1st Mus. 3d Pa. Res Trenton, N. J.	
Shaw, C. C., Sergt, 18th and 61st N. Y. V Albany, N. Y.	1879
Snow, H. E., Capt. 21st N. Y. Vdo	
Smart, J. S., Capt. 16th N. Y. V Cambridge, N. Y.	
Snow, N. L., Surg. 153d N. Y. V	
Shafer, W. A., Lt. Col. 2d N. Y. CavJersey City, N. J.	
Stevens, Geo. T., Maj. 77th N. Y. V Albany, N. Y.	
Swift, C. N., Lt. Col. 30th U. S. Cav New York City.	
Smart, W. S., Chaplain 14th Vt. V Albany, N. Y.	
Suiter, James A., Col. 34th N. Y. V	
Sherman, W. J., Capt. 14th Conn. V	
Stevenson, Jno., Jr., Q. M. Sgt. 126th N. Y. V. Canandaigua, N. Y.	
Smith, Wm. F., Maj. Gen	1880
Shields, B. A., Capt. 10cth N. YMalone, N. Y.	1000
Stearns, John C., 1st Lt. & Adjt. 9th VtBradford, Vt	
Sheldon, John A., Capt. 10th VtRutland, Vt.	
Safford, D. J., Lt. Col. 11th Vt	
Stevens, J. T., 2d Lt. 1st Vt. CEden, Vt.	
Sloat, Frank D., Capt. 27th Conn	1881
Scott, C. W., Surg. 28th Mass	
Silton, D. W. C., 1st Lt. 22d Conn do	
Stone, Emerson, Capt. 25th MassSpencer, Mass.	
Sprague, A. B. R., Byt. Brig. Gen. 2d Mass. Art. Worcester, Mass.	
Stewart, Wm. J., Pvt. 62d N. Y New Britain, Conn.	
Shattuck, C. S., Maj. 6th Vt. Staff	
Smith, Francis II., 1st Sgt. 20th ConnNew Britain, Coun.	
Sumner, Samuel B., Col. (Honorary)Bridgeport, Conn.	
	1882
Sumner, W. P., 1st Lt. 27th Mich. Vols Detroit, Mich.	1000
Smith, Orlando, Col. & Byt. Maj. Gen. 73d O Columbus, O.	
Smith, I. C., Col. & Byt. Brig. Gen. 10th Mich.	
CavGrand Rapids, Mich.	
Smith, Hamilton E., Surg. 27th Mich,Detroit, Mich.	
Shierley, E. R. P., Capt. 26th N. Y	
Shores, E. A., Sergt. 26th IndManistee, Mich.	
Swords, H. L., Maj. 57th Mass	

Skinner, E. C., 1st Lt. 117th N. Y. V Detroit, Mich. Smith, Howard M., Maj. & Byt. Lt. Col. 1st N. Y.	1883
Dragoons. Buffalo, N. Y. Sayles, A. W., Sergt. 13th O. Cav. Chicago, ill. Spalding, Geo., Capt. and Byt. Brig. Gen. 4th Mich. Monroe, Mich. Schaefer, Chas. P., Capt. 67th Ohio. Toledo, O. Shelly, G. A., Lt. 1st Mich. Art. Detroit, Mich. Schwarz, Andrew, Bugler 6th U. S. Cav. Columbus, O.	
Summer, John D., Capt. 8th Mich	1869
Tremaine, H. E., Bvt. Brig. Gen. & A. D. C New York City. Truesdell, Samuel, Bvt. Lt. Col. 65th N. Y. V Brooklyn, N. Y. Toffey, J. J., Lt. 33d N. J.V	
*Torbert, A. T. A., Bvt. Maj. Gen	
Thomas, H. S., Col. 1st Pa. Cav	1870
Taylor, W. M., Maj. 8th Ill. Cav	
*Turnbull, Chas. N., Col. Eng. Boston, Mass. Taylor, Herbert E., Sgt. 4th Vt. V. Brattleboro, Vt. Thomas, Benj., 1st Lt. & Q. M. 4th Mass. Cav. Waltham, Mass. Treichel, Chas., Maj. & Bvt. Lt. Col. 3d Pa. Cav. New York City. Tevis, Edwin L., 1st Lt. 6th Pa. Cav. Philadelphia, Pa. Tobie, Edward P., Jr., Lt. 1st Me. Cav. Providence, R. I. Tilton, W. S., Col. & Bvt. Brig. Gen. 22d Mass. V. Angusta, Me. Thompson, G. J., Capt. 2d Mass. V. Jamaica Plains, Mass. Tracey, A. S., Col. 2d Vt. V. Middleboro, Vt.	1871

Tyler, E. B., Bvt. Maj. Gen	1872
Taintor, Henry E., Lt. 1st Conn. H'vy Art'y Hartford, Conn.	1873
Thompson, W. Clinton, Brigade Surg A. of P Indianapolis, Ind.	1876
Thurston, Wm. T., Surg. 1st R. I. Lt. Art'y Providence, R. I.	1877
Tabor, W. E., Capt. 10th R. I. V do	10
Thornton, Jas. A., 1st Lt. 1st R. I. Cav do	
*Titcomb, D. A., Capt. 7th N. H. V	
Tallman, Wm. H., 2d Lt. 1st R. I. CavSomerset, Mass.	
Toerug, Emil, Pvt. 2d N. J	1878
Tanner, James, Corpl. 87th N. Y Brooklyn, N. Y.	10.0
Turner, Wm. H., Lt. Col. 1st R. I	
Tyler, John, Maj	
Thompson, E. W., Lt. 12th MeLowell, Mass.	
	1020
Treadwell, Geo. H., Bvt. Maj. V Albany, N. Y. Ten Evek, J. H., Maj. 154th N. Y. V do	1879
20 25 01, 01 22, 220, 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	
Thomason, Capt. 14th N. Y. V	
Terrell, W. H., Lt. Col. 43d N. Y. V	
Turner, Henry E., Lt. Col. 1st N. Y. ArtLowville, N. Y.	
Toombs, Samuel, Pvt. 13th N. J. VOrange, N. J.	1000
Tyler, Geo. O., Capt. 43d MassBurlington, Vt.	1880
Taylor, Jno. C., Adj. 1st Conn. H'vy Art	1881
Tonrjee, J. H., 1st Lt. 2d R. I East Greenwich, R. I.	
Taylor, A. G., Or. Sgt. 37th MassSpringfield, Mass.	
Twitchell, J. H., Chaplain 71st N. Y	
Tobin, Jno. M., Capt 9th MassBoston, Mass.	
Throop, Wm. A., Col. & Bvt. Brig. Gen. 1st Mich. I. Detroit, Mich.	1882
Thorp, W. E., Private 21st N. Y	
Turck, William, Capt. 26th Mich	
Taylor, E. H., 1st Lt. 8th N. Y. Art'y Vassar, Mich.	
Thompson, Wm. G., 1st Lt. 6th N. J Detroit, Mich.	
Trowbridge, L. S., Bvt. Brig. Gen. 10th Mich do.	
Titus, Silas, Col. 122d N. Y Syracuse, N. Y.	
Talman, R. F., Capt. 14th N. YDetroit, Mich.	
Underwood, A. B., Bvt. Maj. Gen Boston, Mass.	1869
Upton, Emery, Bvt. Maj. GenWashington, D. C.	
Urell, M. Emmet, 1st Lt. 82d N. Y. V., Bvt.	
Maj. V do	1879
Upson, L. A., Pvt. & Corp. 62d N. YThompsonville, Conn.	1881
Van Alen, J. H., Brig. Gen	1869
Vandelip, W. L., Bvt. Maj. 44th N. Y. V Washington, D. C.	
Varney, George, Col. 2d Me. V Bangor, Me.	
Van Houten, W. B., Adjt. 124th N. Y. VNew York City.	
Vander Weyder, Henry, Bvt. Maj. & A. D. C. 65th	
N. Y. V do	
Van Wyck, J. H., Capt. 162d N. Y. V do	

Van Blarcom, L., Capt. 15th N. J. V	1869
Van Vliet, S., Byt. Maj. Gen, & A. Q. MWashington, D. C.	
Van Schirach, F. C , Capt	1870
Van Slyck, D. B., Surg. 101st N. Y. V Brookline, Mass.	
Vallee, F., Lt. Col. 82d Pa. V	
Vaughn, Benjamin, 1st Lt. 61st Mass. VBoston, Mass.	1871
Veazey, W. G., Col. 15th Vt. VRutland, Vt.	
Vignos, August, Maj 107th Ohio V Canton, Ohio	1872
*Von Steinwehr, A., Brig. Gen New Haven, Conn.	1873
Van Rensselaer, G. W., Sgt. 4th N. J. Bat Cleveland, O.	
Von Brakle, C. H., Bvt. Maj. Vols. 1st Lt. & Adj.	
14th N. Y. V	1876
Viall, Nelson, Col. 2d R. I. V	
Vanderver, Albert, Surg. 66th N. Y. V Albany, N. Y.	1879
Van Buskirk, Jos., Capt. 2d Mich Harrisville, Mich.	1882
Veazey, D. B., 2d Lt. 3d Vt	
Van Riper, Jacob M., 24th MichFlat Rock, Mich.	
Wilbur, R. H., Lt. Col. 102d N. Y. VOmaho, Neb.	1869
Wessells, H. W., Brig. Gen New York City.	
Wilson, Thomas, Byt. Brig. Gen. & C. S Boston, Mass	
Wright, Horatio G., Maj. Gen New York City.	
Webb, Frank, Capt. 40th N. Y. V do	
Wands, A. H., Byt. Lt. Col. 36th U. S. Inf'y,Albany, N. Y.	
White, A. L., Capt. 19th Me. V	
Williams, H. C., Capt. 61st N Y. V do.	
Wood, Chas. B., Bvt. Maj. 124th N. Y. V Middletown, N. Y.	
Wood, James, Byt. Maj. Gen Geneseo, N. Y.	
Woods, Anthony S., Maj. 10th N. Y. V New York City.	
Wilson, W. L., Adj. 142d Pa. V	
Walmsley, R. G., Capt. 1st N. Y. V New York City.	
Wells, C. A. Maj. 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav Middletown, N. Y.	
Woodall, Daniel. Byt. Brig Gen. 1st Del. V Wilmington, Del.	
Woodward, George, Capt. 40th N. Y. V New York City.	
Wilson, Richard J., Lt. 24th N. J. VNew Hampton, N. Y.	
Warner, George W., Maj. 170th N. Y. V	
Trees, zarozanice en zaron annji erron in	
Wright, Edward H., Col. & A. D. C	
Treems, fremi y fr., con feet fr. f. tritting	
Walker, T. W., Capt. & Byt. Maj Vineland, N. J.	
Weir, H. C., Byt. Lt. Col. & A. A. G Sugar Loaf, N. Y.	
Whitehead, G. Irvine, 1st Lt 6th Pa. CavNew York City.	
Wood, George, Capt. 23d Pa. V	
Ward, J. H. Hobart, Brig. Gen New York City.	
Watson, Robt. S., Capt. 38th N. Y. V do	

Wetherill, J. M., Lt. Col. 82d Pa. VPottsville, Pa.	1869
Wight, James A, 1st Sgt. 12th N. Y. V New York City.	
Walcott, W. H., Bvt. Col Lonsdale, R. I.	
Whittemore, E. M., Capt. 17th U. S. Inf'y Washington, D. C.	
Walters, A. H., Capt. & Bvt. Maj. 118th Pa. V Philadelphia, Pa.	
Wiley, D. D. Byt. Brig. Gen. & C. S	1870
Waters, W. E., Asst. Surg. U. S. A Washington. D. C.	
Wilson, Charles Irving, Bvt. Maj. & Capt San Antonio, Texas.	
Ward, William, Lt. Col. 8th N. J. V Newark, N. J.	
Whittaker, E. W., Bvt. Brig. Gen. 1st Conn.	
Cav	
Williams, A. S , Maj. Gen Detroit, Mich.	
Wickersham, C. J., Lt. Col. 8th Pa. Cav Philadelphia, Pa.	
Wilson, W. P., Major	
Warren, L. H., Gen	
Woodford, S. L., Byt. Brig. GenBrooklyu, N. Y.	
Wildrick, A. C., Byt. Lt. Col.	
Wolfe, J. A., Surg 29th Pa. V Baltimore, Md.	
Wagner, Louis, Bvt. Brig. Gen. 88th Pa Philadelphia, Pa.	
Wright, Samuel J., Capt. & A. Q. M do	
	1071
Winsor, Henry, Jr., Capt. 6th Pa. CavBoston, Mass.	1871
Whittier, C. A., Brig. Gen do	
Wilson, Chas. L., Lt. Col. Vol	
Whittemore, Chas. P., Capt. & Byt. Maj Boston, Mass.	
Wells, William, Brig. Gen. & Byt. Maj. Gen. V Burlington, Vt.	
Wellington, E. W., Capt. 2d Mass. Cav Worcester, Mass.	
Wilcox, C. W., Lt. 9th N. H. V Milford, Mass.	
Walker, Geo. M., Capt. 33d Mass. V Worcester, Mass.	
White, Julius, Byt. Maj Gen	
Wilcox J. F., Capt. 14th V. R. C Ravenna, Ohio,	1872
Wade, James F, Maj. 9th U. S. Cav Washington, D. C.	
*Wilkins, W. B., 148th Pa. V	
Wilkins, Wm. D., Bvt. Lt. Col. & A. A. G Detroit, Mich.	
Wight, E. B., Maj. 24th Mich. Vol do	
Withington, W. H., Col. 17th Mich. V Jackson, Mich.	
Waldron, Fred. II., 1st Conn. Art'y New Haven, Conn.	1873
Wright, Dexter R., Col. 15th Conn. V do	
Walker, Francis A, Bvt. Brig. Gen do	
Weller, J. C., 8th Mass. V	
Whittaker, Frederic, Bvt. Capt. 6th N.Y. CavMt. Vernon, N.Y.	
*White, Nelson L., Lt. Col. 1st Conn. Art'y Danbury, Conn.	
Willcox, O. B , Maj. Gen. & Col. 12th Inf'yNew York City.	
White, Daniel, Brig. Gen	1874
Wilson, Chas. II., Surg. 49th Pa. V	
White Hames Cal & Part Price Con 67th Po Vol. Indiana Po	

White, Harry, Col. & Bvt. Brig. Gen. 67th Pa. Vol.....Indiana, Pa.

Way, Alex. M., Maj. & Bvt. Col. 1st N. J. V. New Brunswick, N. J.	1874
Weidler, Milton, Lt. Col. 1st Pa. V	
Ward, G. S. Luttrell, Capt. 3d Pa. CavNew York City.	1876
Witbeck, C. W., Byt. Capt. 93d Infly N. Y. VTroy, N. Y.	
Williams, F. G., 8th Pa. CavPhiladelphia, Pa.	
Ward, Jos. R. C., Capt. I Co., 106th Pa. Vol do	
Walker, Mark, Capt. & Bvt. Maj. 214th Pa. V.	
U. S. A Washington, D. C.	
Weyman, B. Frank, Pvt. Bat'y F, Pa. Art'y Pittsburg, Pa.	
Winslow, Bradley, Col. & Byt. Brig. Gen. 186th	
N. Y. V	
Waterman, Richard, Capt. R. I. Lt. Art'y Providence, R. I.	1877
Wade, Wm. II., 1st Lt. 7th Mass. V Plainville, Mass.	
Webb, Wm. W., Capt. 7th R. I. Bat'yNo. Cambridge, Mass.	
Wood, Silas W., Pvt. 1st R. I. Lt. Art'y	
Willis, Sam'l C., Jr., 1st Lt. 1st R. I. CavOxford, Mass.	
Wood, Albert, Surg. 1st Mass. Cav Worcester, Mass.	
Wright. Samuel C., Sgt. Co. E, 29th Mass. V Boston, Mass.	1878
Whiting, Jos. S., 2d N. Y. Cav Jersey City, N. J.	2010
Wolcott, Jno. W., Capt 1st Me. Art'y New York City.	
Wagner, B. F., Sgt. Sig. Corps U. S. A Philadelphia, P. A.	
Welles, S. R., Surg. 61st N. Y. V	1879
Weaver, C. A., Pvt. 122d N. Y. V	20.0
Warner, J. M., Brig. Gen. Vols Albany, N. Y.	
Watson, E. S., Lt. 27th N Y. V Williamsport, Pa.	
Winne, Chas. K., Asst. Surg. B. L. Col.	
U. S. A	1880
Westleman II P. Det 2d Vt.	1000
Woodherry, H. E., Pvt. 3d Vt Burlington, Vt.	
Woodward, E. T., Surg. 14th Vt	
Woodberry, N. A., Capt. 11th Vt. Art'yBurlington, Vt.	
Wood, S. II., Sgt. 1st Vt. Cav	
Winthrop, Thos. F., Capt. 19th Mass Rouse's Point, N. Y.	
Wells, Edward, Pvt. 5th Vt	
Winter, Wm., Honorary Member (Poet 1875, 1876). New York City.	
Wallace, Robert W., Maj. & Byt. Lt. Col. 5th Mich.	1001
Cav Helena, Montana.	1881
William, L. H., Bat'y F, Ind. Pa. ArtPittsburg, Pa.	
White, Jno. C., Capt. 1st U. S. Art Fort Stevens, Oreg.	
Walcott, Alfred F., Capt. 21st Mass San Francisco, Cal.	
Welles, Thos. G., Lt. & Bvt. Lt. Col. 1st Lt. Cav Hartford, Conn.	
Whittelsey, F. W., Col. 1st Mich	
Wooster, W. B., Col. 29th Ct Birmingham, Conn.	
White, H. K., Capt. 1st Mich. Cav Lapiere, Mich.	1882
Waters, Thos. J., Capt. 3d Mich. Cav Muskegon, Mich.	
Weitzel, Godfrey, Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A Detroit, Mich.	

Woodbury, Jno. D., Capt. 1st N. YPortland, Me.	1882
Welton, E. B., 1st Lt. 24th Mich Detroit, Mich.	
Wells, T. J., Private 17th N.Y.V do	
Walling, W. H., Capt. 142d N. Y Pottsdam, N. Y.	
Wendell, Jno. II., Hosp Steward 115th N. Y Detroit, Mich.	
Webster, Chas. H., Priv. 4th Mich Greenfield, Mich.	
Wardell, Frank A., Sergt 26th Mass New Bedford, Mass.	
Worthen, Harry N., Lt. Col. 4th Vt Boston, Mass.	
Willson, J. C., Surg. 8th MichFlint, Mich.	
Watts R. A., Lt. Col. 7th Mich	
Yardley, Eldridge T , Bvt. Maj. & A. D. C., 1st Lt.	
Co. B, 4th Del. V	1869
Young, P. F., Capt. 107th Ohio V	
Yohn, Henry J., Sgt. 1st U. S. Cav	1870
*Yorke, L. E., Pvt. 71st N. Y. V	1871
Young, Henry F., Capt. 26th Pa. VNewark, N. J.	1872
Yerkes, W. H., Corp. 51st Pa. V	1876
Young, Chas. L., Bvt. Lt. Col. 70th N. Y. V., Brig.	
Gen., Q. M. General, Ohio	1880
Zeigler, G. H., 1st Lt	1869
*Zulich, Samuel M., Brig. GenPhiladelphia, Pa.	1870
Zinn, Geo., Bvt. Brig. Gen. 57th Pa. V do	
Zalinski, E. L Washington, D. C.	



